University of Calcutta.

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1861-62

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1862.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 3rd January.

Present,—

DR. THOMSON, *President.*
DR. GOODEVE.
DR. GRANT.

Read a letter from Dr. Mouat, thanking the Faculty for the honor they had conferred on him in electing him as the representative in the Syndicate for the coming year, but requesting that another gentleman be elected, as his many other avocations will not enable him to accept the office.

RESOLVED :—

That Dr. Goodeve be elected, in place of Dr. Mouat, and that he also be elected President of the Faculty for the coming year.

2. The president stated that he had been requested by the Syndicate to recommend Examiners in Medicine for the coming year; that he wished the Faculty to express an opinion as to the number of Examiners required, and what they considered would be a reasonable remuneration for the duty.

RESOLVED :—

That the Faculty recommend the appointment of six Examiners, on a remuneration of 400 rupees each, and that they be appointed for the following subjects :—

Medicine and Midwifery.
Anatomy.
Surgery and Diseases of the Eye.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
Botany and Materia Medica.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
THOMAS THOMSON,
President of the Faculty.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 5th January.

Present,—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
REV. DR. DUFF.
DR. GOODEVE.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.

Read the following report from the Board of Examiners in Arts.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

We have the honor to forward for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the Entrance Examination.

2. Eight hundred and nine candidates were examined, of whom we recommend fifty-three to be passed in the First, and three hundred and sixty-six in the Second Division. The names of these successful candidates are appended.

3. With one exception, the Examination has been conducted in strict accordance with the rule laid down for our guidance in your letter of appointment.

The exception to which we allude, arose from the unusual difficulty of the Examination papers in Bengali and Urdu.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are aware that we, as a body, had no opportunity of examining the question papers previous to the Examination, as had been the case in former years. Each pair of Examiners were jointly and solely responsible for the result of the Examination in the subject for which they had been specially appointed; we were consequently unable to check in any way the papers in which the candidates were examined.

None of the gentlemen who examined in Bengali, Persian and Urdu had examined for the University in former years; they were consequently somewhat in the dark as to the proper standard which should be adopted in these languages, and the papers they prepared were, in our opinion, very much higher than the standard adopted in former years. This was more particularly the case in Bengali, in which one of the Examiners was under the impression that the standard required, was much the same as that for Senior Scholarship, and prepared his paper accordingly.

Complaints on this subject have reached us from several influential quarters; Mr. Sutcliffe, the Principal of the Presidency College, and Mr. Lodge, Inspector of Schools, have written strongly about it, pointing out that the papers were considerably in advance of the education of the candidates.

Under these circumstances, we felt that justice to the candidates could only be done by a very considerable reduction of the minimum standard laid down in our letter of appointment, for passing the Examination in these languages.

The standard was fixed at 33 marks out of 100; we have lowered it to 20 marks in Bengali and 25 in Persian and Urdu, and we hope that our proceedings in this respect, may meet the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

4. The Examiners in Bengali have remarked that a large proportion of the candidates appear not to have read with

sufficient attention the text-book, sanctioned by the Senate in this language. This is a matter, which we consider, deserves the serious consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, and we venture to express a hope that steps may be taken to secure the introduction in future of the appointed text-book into all Institutions sending forward candidates to the Examination.

5. The Examiner in Sanscrit, Mr. Banerjea considers that, in the Entrance Examination, somewhat lower marks should be allowed for passing the Examination in Sanscrit, Persian, Greek and Latin than for the Vernacular languages of the country. We are not prepared to express any opinion on this point, but we think it desirable that Mr. Banerjea's opinion should be stated for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

ALEXANDER DUFF, DD.

President of the Board.

J. RICHARDS,
J. SANDERS,
W. O'BRIEN SMITH,
RUNGOLALL BANERJEA,
K. M. BANERJEA,
W. S. MACKAY,
R. THWAYTES,
W. S. SHERWILL,
R. L. MARTIN,
} *Examiners in Arts.*

RESOLVED :—

That the result of the Examination be confirmed.

2. That para. 3 of the above letter be issued as a Circular to all Schools within the jurisdiction of the University, with a request that more attention may be given in future years to the study of the appointed text book.

3. That para. 4 be referred for the consideration of the Faculty of Arts.

4. That in future, when practicable, one at least of the Examiners in each year be appointed an Examiner in the same subject for the following year.

2. Read a memorial from certain Deputy Inspectors and Head-Masters of Schools, requesting the Syndicate to reconsider the recent change in the Regulations by which the option of answering in any living language, questions of History, Geography, &c. has been withdrawn.

RESOLVED :—

That the memorialists be informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate regret their inability to meet their wishes; the rule to which they refer was framed during the past year, after a very full consideration by the Faculty of Arts; it does not come into force until the next Examination, and they consider it would be premature to ask the Faculty to make any alteration until they are in a position to judge of its practical working.

3. Read a letter from Dr. Partridge, requesting to know if students who have attempted but failed to pass the Junior Examination in Medicine previous to the introduction of the new rules, are allowed to avail themselves of the old regulations.

RESOLVED :—

That the students referred to, be permitted to avail themselves of the old regulations in Medicine for the present year only.

4. Read a letter from Mr. Sutcliffe, Principal of the Presidency College, forwarding letters from Mr. Montriou on the course of Law instruction in the Presidency College.

RESOLVED :—

That the documents be referred, for consideration, to the Faculty of Law.

5. The Registrar reported that one candidate had applied to be examined for *M. A.* in *Mathematics.*

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Thwaytes and Dr. Mackay be requested to conduct the examination, receiving for the duty the usual remuneration of Rupees 100, and that Archdeacon Pratt be requested to act as a Honorary Examiner.

2. That the Examination be conducted generally on the model, and up to the Standard of the similar examination in the London University.

3. That should the candidate fail to obtain the M. A. Degree, he is not to be classed in Honors, as was done last year.

6. With reference to para. 2 of the Minutes 9 of 1860, read the following letters.

Atheneum Office,
14, *Wellington St., North Strand, W. C.*
November 3rd, 1860.

SIRS,

I am just in receipt of your letters asking my permission to reprint six chapters of my Life of Blake for the sole use of the students of the Calcutta University. I have very great pleasure in meeting your request, and trust that your complimentary design may prove beneficial to your admirable institution. If I can be of any use to you either as author, or editor of the Athenæum, it will give me great pleasure to hear from you again.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sd.) HEPWORTH DIXON.

November 17*th*, 1860.

SIR,

We shall not object to your publishing a portion of "Helps' Essays" in your Volume of Selections.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) JOHN W. PARKER AND SONS.

H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.,

Registrar of Calcutta University.

5, *Eccelsior Terrace South,*

Pimlico, S. W.

November 14*th*, 1860.

REV. SIR,

Your note of the 12th instant and the letter which accompanied it from the Registrar of Calcutta University are both in my hands.

As you wish my reply to the Registrar's letter to be made to yourself. I write to say that the portion of "the useful Arts" to which Mr. Scott Smith refers is entirely at the disposal of the University. Shall I write to Calcutta or is this reply sufficient?

I am,

Rev. Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

(Sd.) SAMUEL MARTIN.

REV. JAMES SMITH,

Alla Rectory.

4, *Gresham Road,*

Brixton, London S.

November 16*th*, 1860.

To H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ. A. B.

Registrar of Calcutta University.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter, of date 22nd September, 1860, addressed by you to me, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

It would afford me sincere gratification to know that what I had written had been in any degree subservient to the spread of English education among the native youth of India, and I give unqualified permission to the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and all concerned, to insert in any volume of Selections they may think fit to compile for the use of native students, any extracts from the books I have published which they may honor me by making.

I am, Dear Sir,

Truly yours,

(Sd.) PETER BAYNE.

6, *Paternoster Row, London.*

October 30*th*, 1860.

To H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.,

Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

In answer to your application for permission to use in the way stated 162 pages of "Landmarks of Ancient History" we are requested by Miss Yonge, the author of the work, to express her willingness to allow the use of them for the purpose and within the limits stated.

She also requests us to mention £25 (twenty-five pounds) as the sum which she considered should be paid for the permission, which sum we are sure you will think moderate.

We are, Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Sd.) JOHN AND CHARLES MOZLEY.

Ludgate Street, London.

November 15*th*, 1860.

SIR,

In reply to your communication, dated 22d September last, respecting reprinting, along with Selections from other works

certain portions of the volume of Dr. Arnold's "Introductory Lectures on Modern History," I regret to inform you that I cannot grant the required permission.

If the extracts had amounted in the aggregate to two or three, or three or four pages, I should have opposed no objection. But the portions proposed to be taken are so large, in each case extending to nearly twenty pages of the present edition, which is more closely printed than was the first, that I could not for a moment think of allowing them to be used for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Sd.) THOS. FELLOWES
(the present publisher of Dr. Arnold's works).

To H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ. A. B.
Registrar of Calcutta University.

RESOLVED :—

That the cordial thanks of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate be forwarded to Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Messrs. Parker and Co., Mr. Martin, Mr. Bayne and Miss Yonge, for the very liberal spirit in which they have met the wishes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

2. That a sum of £25 be paid to Miss Yonge, for permission to reprint the selections from the "Landmarks of Ancient History," and that she be informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate consider the sum she has asked to be very moderate.

3. That if after a year the republication of the "Landmarks of Ancient History" be remunerative, the sum paid to Miss Yonge be brought up for reconsideration with a view to offering her an increase of remuneration.

RESOLVED :—

That a meeting of the Syndicate be held on Saturday the 19th instant for the purpose of confirming the B. A. results.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each School or College, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum mark allotted to each separate subject.

College or School.	No. of Candidates.	No. absent.	No. Passed.		Number failing to obtain minimum marks in:			
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Agra College, ...	9	0	0	2	4	5	2	4
Ajmere School, ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Alipore A. V. School, ...	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
Burdwan C. M. S. Institution,	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	3
Burdwan Raja's School, ...	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Bullagur Aided School, ...	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
Bunglabazar Branch School, ...	9	0	0	2	6	0	3	3
Baraset School, ...	11	0	0	5	3	0	3	4
Barrackpore School, ...	6	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Beerbhoom School, ...	15	0	0	4	6	3	5	12
Barrisaul School, ...	10	0	1	5	2	0	3	3
Bhagulpore School, ...	5	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Bancoorah School, ...	10	0	1	5	2	0	3	2
Bansbariah Free Church Branch School, ...	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Beauleah School, ...	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1
Berhampore Collegiate School,	18	3	0	6	7	0	4	5
Benares College, ...	18	0	1	4	8	18	4	3
Bishop's College, ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Bengal Academy, ...	7	0	0	2	4	4	2	5
Barripore Aided School, ...	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Bareilly College, ...	6	0	0	2	2	2	4	0
Balasore School, ...	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chinsurah Free Church Institution, ...	22	1	0	11	8	1	5	5
Cuttack School, ...	7	1	0	2	4	0	1	3
Carried over, ...	191	7	5	75	70	33	44	60

College or School.	No. of Candidates.	No. Absent.	No. Passed.		Number failing to obtain minimum marks in:			
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Brought forward,...	191	7	5	75	70	33	44	60
Colootollah Branch School, ..	41	0	6	23	6	0	7	7
Colingha Branch School, ...	6	0	8	0	2	0	1	1
Comillah School, ...	9	1	0	1	5	0	6	5
Culna Free Church Branch School, ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Calcutta Free Church Institution, ...	14	1	2	8	3	1	0	1
Civil Engineering College, ...	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Cossipore School, ...	4	0	0	2	2	1	2	2
Calcutta Training School, ...	6	0	0	4	2	0	2	1
Comercolly School, ...	5	2	0	1	2	0	1	1
Chittagong School, ...	12	0	0	5	6	0	1	4
Chuckdiggy School, ...	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Dacca College, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dacca Collegiate School, ...	40	1	1	26	10	0	4	11
Dinagepore School, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Doveton College, ...	13	0	2	9	1	1	1	2
Furreedpore School, ...	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
General Assembly's Institution,	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	1
Garden Reach School, ...	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Gya School, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hindu School, ...	40	0	2	18	18	2	6	4
Hindu Metropolitan Academy,	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	3
Hindu Charitable Institution,	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hooghly College, ...	7	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
Hooghly Collegiate School, ...	34	1	2	17	10	0	7	4
Hooghly Branch School, ...	9	0	2	6	1	0	0	0
Howrah School, ...	9	2	0	4	2	0	0	2
Jessore School, ...	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jonye Training School, ..	5	0	0	4	1	0	1	0
Juggutbullubpore Aided School,	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Jajoor School,...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jerat Aided School, ...	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	1
Kishnagur Collegiate School, .	41	0	4	14	8	0	8	13
Kishnagur Missionary School,	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Carried over,...	539	15	30	213	169	42	99	127

College or School.	No. of Candidates.	No. Absent.	No. passed.		Number failing to obtain minimum marks in:			
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.
Brought forward,...	539	15	30	243	169	42	99	127
Konnugger Aided School, ...	6	0	0	4	1	0	1	3
Khamargachee Aided School,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kalighat Hindu School, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kandi Private School, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
La Martinere College, ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, ...	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	1
Mudrissa College, ...	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Medical College, ...	8	0	1	3	2	3	2	3
Midnapore School, ...	11	0	0	5	2	0	2	5
Mymensing School, ...	9	0	0	5	3	0	2	1
Noakhally School, ...	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ooterparah School, ...	8	0	1	6	1	0	0	0
Oriental Seminary, ...	5	0	0	2	2	0	2	3
Presidency College, ...	20	0	2	11	2	5	4	6
Pooree School, ...	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Pogose School, ...	33	0	0	15	11	0	5	14
Paikparah School, ...	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Pubna School,...	9	0	0	5	3	0	2	0
Puruleah School, ...	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Students, ...	28	6	3	7	8	3	7	9
Queen's College, Colombo, ...	13	1	3	6	1	2	2	3
Russapuglah School, ...	6	0	0	4	1	0	1	1
Rungpore School, ...	4	1	0	0	3	0	2	3
Ranaghat Aided School, ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ramkistopore Training School,	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
St. Paul's School, ...	7	0	0	6	0	2	0	2
St. John's College, Agra, ...	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
St. Xavier's College, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sanskrit College, ...	10	0	1	3	3	1	3	3
Sylhet Mission School, ...	6	0	0	3	2	0	0	2
Seal's College, ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Serampore College, ...	10	0	0	6	3	2	3	1
Syedpore Aided School, ...	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
School Masters, ...	26	0	6	9	3	0	6	5
Takey School, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Taltollah Preparatory School,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tribanee Training School, ..	4	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
Total,	809	27	54	363	236	61	152	199

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1860.

Passed Candidates Alphabetically Arranged.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Agra College, ..	.. ..	Atma Ram. Balkishun.
Ajmere School,	.. ..	.. Hazari Mal.
Allipore A. V. School, ..	.. ..	.. Gopaul Chunder Ghose.
Balasore School,	.. ..	.. Aushootoss Naug.
Bancoorah School,	Coylas Chunder Chatterjee,	Gris Nauth Sircar. Kally Doss Bhuttacharjee. Nundo Lal Dutt. Rasbehary Ghose. Umbica Churn Chowdry.
Bangla Bazar Branch School,	..	Dhononjoy Roy. Poolin Coomar Bysack.
Bansbariah F. C. Branch School, ..	.. ..	Kallypodo Goopto. Mohendro Nauth Bundo. Moti Laul Mitter. Trigoona Mukho.
Baraset School,	.. ..	Bama Churn Chatterjee. Bholanauth Bose. Bissessur Mookerjee. Jodoo Nauth Bose. Mohender Nauth Sen.
Bareilly College,	.. ..	Chotee Loll. Mool Chand.
Barrackpore School,	Chundro Coomar Roy,	Hem Chunder Mookerjee. OghoreNauth Buttacharjee.
Barripore Aided School,	.. ..	.. Poorno Chunder Mitter.
Barrisaul School,	Chundro Coomar Doss,	Abdool Wohab. Aunodapersad Sen. Benode Behary Gangooly. Gris Chunder Doss. Hurrypersaud Banerjee.
Bauleah School,	Keshub Nauth Bishee,	Kally Nauth Chowdhry. Chunder Nauth Roy. Krishna Chunder Sircar.
Beerbhoom School,	.. .. ..	Chunder Canto Mitter. Romaprosono Singh. Sarodapersaud Banerjee. Surbessur Mozoomdar.
Benares College,	Hem Nauth Mozoomdar,	Hurrogopal Sen. Ishan Chunder Banerjee. Promoda Doss Mitter. Sanwal Senha.
Bengal Academy,	.. ..	Ghones Chunder Chunder. Gomes, J. A.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Berhampore Collegiate School, ..	.. ..	Anundo Coomar Saniel. ChunderCanto Mozoomdar. Goopee Kanto Roy. Khetter Chunder Bose. Rojony Nauth Ghose. Soshodhur Roy.
Bhagulpore School, ..	.. ..	Goruck Nauth Missir. Lullit Narain Singh. Ram Loll.
Bishop's College, ...	.. ..	Bonnaud, W. Dias, E. Gregory, G.
Bullughur Aided School,	.. ..	.. Sarodapersaud Banerjee.
Burdwan C. M. S. Institution,	.. ..	.. WomesChunder Chatterjee.
Burdwan Rajah's School,	.. ..	Behary Loll Mozoomdar. Okhil Chunder Chuckerbutty. Opender Chunder Mullick. Saroda Prosaud Chatterjee.
Calcutta Free Church Institution, ..	Bhoobun Mohun Porel, Cally Churn Banerjee,	Gopal Chunder Chatterjee. Gridhari Bose. Hurris Chunder Bose. Jodoo Nauth Doss. Koylaschunder Mozoomdar. Mohinder Nauth Bhuttucharjee. Sheikh Zulficur. Tincowry Roy.
Calcutta Training School,	.. ..	Gobin Chunder Ghose. Gour Mohun Doss. Lucky Narain Chuckerbutty. Promoth Nauth Banerjee.
Cossipore School, ..	.. ..	Choonee Lall Seal. Prosono Coomar Banerjee.
Chinsurah Free Church Institution, ..	.. ..	Beerchunder Doss. Bhoobun Chunder Paul. Hurry Doss Chatterjee. Madhub Chunder Doss. Mohinder Nauth Goopto. Preo Nauth Mookerjee. Radhamadhub Mookerjee. Sreedhur Sircar. Trailoko Nauth Ghose. Unnodapersaud Mookerjee. Womes Chunder Bose.
Chittagong School, ..	.. ..	Aukhil Chunder Doss. Annondo Chunder Goho. Degumber Canoongoe. Komola Kanto Sen. Russick Chunder Ouse.
Chuckdiggy School, ..	.. ..	.. Kanti Chunder Moulic.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Civil Engineering College,	J. Robinson,	Behary Lall Banerjee. Raj Chunder Ghose.
Colingah Branch School,	Mujeebar Ruhman, Sadut-oollah,	
Colootolla Branch School,	Baney Madhub Day, Denonauth Bose, Gobin Chunder Ghose, Kanye Lall Seal, Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee, Rajmohun Bose,	Bepin Mohun Sein. Chunder Coomar Dey. Doorga Doss Ghose. Grish Chunder Mitter. Haran Chunder Dutt Hemango Chunder Bose. Jebun Madhub Dey. Khetter Nauth Bose. Khodabuksh Khan Mohim Chunder Roy. Moneeram Nauth. Monohur Lall Bysack. Nolit Mohun Pyne. Obenass Chunder Banerjee. Omerto Kisto Bose. Opender Chunder Sircar Prem Chand Mullick. Protab Chunder Mozoomdar. Radha Nauth Bose. Ram Chunder Singh. Shitul Nauth Bose. Taruck Nauth Pauhit. Taylocko Nauth Dutt. Wooma Churn Ghose.
Comercolly School,	.. .. ..	.. Hurry Nauth Doss.
Comillah School,	.. .. ..	.. Koylas Chunder Doss.
Culna F. C. Branch School,	.. ..	Punchanun Ghose. Shib Doss Bhuttacharjee. Woody Chunder Pauhit
Cuttack School,	.. .. ..	Bit Chunder Putnaik. Lalla Juggomohun Lall.
Dacca College,	.. .. ..	.. Beglar, J.
Dacca Collegiate School,	Wooma Canto Chatterjee,	Bhoobun Mohun Doss. Brindabun Chunder Doss. Bungo Chunder Naug. Cally Coomar Goopto. Chunder Canto Ghose. Chunder Mohun Sen. Denobundo Dey. Denonauth Sen. Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty. Doorga Churn Ghose. Dwarka Nauth Chuckerbutty. Dwarka Nauth Singh. Gobin Chunder Ghose. Hurkissore Doss. Koylas Chunder Sen. Lolit Mohun Chowdhry.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Dacca Collegiate School,—*(Continued.)* ..		Nundo Coomar Roy. Okhoy Coomar Sandial. Omerto Lall Roy. Omer Chand Roy. Prossono Coomar Dutt. Protab Chunder Roy. Raj Mohun Ghose. Ram Comul Dutt. Russick Lall Chowdhry. Shama Churn Mookerjee.
Dinagepore School, ..	.. ..	
Doveton College,	J. George, .. Kissory Mohun Chaterjee,	Campagnac, J. A. Concanon, J. G. Fowle, J. D'Silva, R. Hurro Nauth Roy. McDonald, W. Simmons, W. J. Twidale, C. Twidale, G.
Furreedpore School, ..	.. ..	Juggut Sunkur Mozoomdar. Narendro Deb Roy.
Garden Reach School,	.. ..	.. Sama Churn Chuckerbutty.
General Assembly's Institution,	..	Gris Chunder Ghose. Joygopal Rokhit. Juggobundoo Ghose.
Gya School, ..	.. ..	
Hindu Charitable Institution,..	..	.. Gopaul Chunder Doss.
Hindu Metropolitan Academy,		
Hindu School,	Charu Chunder Dutt, Poorno Chunder Bose,	Bepin Behary Dutt. Brojo Lall Haldar. Debender Nauth Mullick. Gopaul Chunder Bose. Gris Chunder Dutt. Loke Nauth Sein. Mohender Lall Mitter. Mutty Lall Dhur. Nobin Madhub Mitter. Okhoy Chunder Dutt. OmurenderNauthChatterjee Opender Chunder Bose. Preumber Nauth Mitter. Prosono Coomar Dutt. Samuldhon Dutt. Saroda Prosaud Soor. Soobul Chunder Sein, (Junior.) Soobul Doss Sein, (Senior.)
Hooghly Branch School,	Nilmony Doss, Soorender Nauth Chatterjee,	Debender Nauth Mullick. Goluck Nauth Baboo. Juddo Nauth Singh. Juggo Bundo Mullick. Lucky Churn Mookerjee. MohendroNauthChatterjee.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Hooghly College, ...		Bhoobun Mohun Neogy. Grish Chunder Mitter. Kadareshur Dutt. Prosono Chunder Banerjee. Suttodoyal Banerjee.
Hooghly Collegiate School, ..	Fuzlut Baree, Hurro Nauth Bose,	Bovkonto Nauth Mitter. Callyprossono Chatterjee. Doyal Chunder Seal. Golaplall Doss. Grish Chunder Chatterjee. Gopaul Chunder Sandal. Hurrish Chunder Roy. Joggessur Chunder. Kally Churn Coondoo, (Senior.) Kesub Chunder Roy. Mahommed Assaud Nobin Kesto Chowdhry. Nuborutno Chowdhry. Omirto Lall Goopto. Radhagobindo Paul. Shama Churn Ghose. Umbica Churn Mookerjee.
Howrah School,..		Kader Nauth Banerjee. Peary Mohun Doss. Tarinee Churn Singh. Womes Chunder Bose.
Jajoor School, ...		
Jerat Aided School, ...		
Jessore School, ...		Debendro Chunder Ghose. Womes Chunder Sen.
Jonye Training School, ...		Gobind ChunderMookerjee. Gopaul Chunder Banerjee. Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee. Mohendro Nauth Banerjee.
Juggutbullubpore Aided School, . ..		.. Gonesh Chunder Ghose.
Kallyghat Hindu Academy, ...		
Kandi Private School, ...		.. Bhobani Churn Mookerjee.
Khamargachee Aided School, ...		
Kishnagur Collegiate School, ..	Ishan Chunder Roy, Nobin Chunder Banerjee, Nobo Cooiar Banerjee, Raj Narain Singh,	Bama Churn Pramanic. Baroda Kanto Biswas. Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee. Brojo Gopaul Ghose. Janoky Nauth Mookerjee. Kissen Nauth Roy. Norohoree Mookerjee. Okhoy Chunder Roy. Ram Gopaul Moonshee. Ram Lall Gangooly. Roodroo Kanto Biswas. Soseebhoosun Banerjee. Sotee Nauth Roy. Trailoko Nauth Mookerjee.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Kishnagur Missionary School,	.. ..	Okhoy Coomar Roy. Ram Doss Mookerjee. Russick Lall Bhadoory. Sookmoy Haldar.
Konnugger Aided School,..	.. ..	Beeressur Paulit. Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee. Opender Nauth Mitter. Russick Lall Mitter.
La Martinere College, ..	.. ..	Arrathoon, L. J. Lethbridge, A. S.
London Missionary Society Institution, Bhowanipore,	..	.. Doorga Persaud Mookerjee.
Medical College,	.. Bhoobun Mohun Lahoory,	Hemonto Coomar Ghose. Joges Chunder Mitter. Kisto Lall Bose.
Midnapore School,	.. .. ..	Kally Prosaud Kor. Opender Nauth Mitter. Ram Chunder Mytee. Woomapersaud Dey. Womes Chunder Naug.
Mudrissa College,	Abdul Kadir, Mohammed Ahmud,	Hameed-oodeen. Mohammed Yaseen.
Mymensing School,	.. .. ..	Biddadhur Ghose. Gunga Doss Goho. Hurmohun Bose. Ishan Chunder Hoam. Mohes Chunder Hoam.
Noakhally School,	.. .. ..	Peary Mohun Sen. Ram Chunder Ghose.
Ooterparah School,	MonmothNauth Chatterjee,	Hem Kanto Deb. Nobin Chunder Roy. Oghor Nauth Banerjee. Omirto Lall Mookerjee. Poorno Chunder Mitter. Raj Kisto Coomar.
Oriental Seminary,	.. .. ..	Chunder Nauth Bose. Shama Churn Goopto.
Paikparah School,	Shib Chunder Gui, ..	Barodapersaud Doss. Deno Nauth Doss. Gopal Chunder Banerjee.
Pogose School,	.. .. ..	Anundo Mohun Dutt. Brojo Coomar Mozomdar. Cally Mohun Ghose. Cally Mohun Goopto. Doorga Doss Dutt. Gris Chunder Mozoomdar. Hurry Mohun Sen. Ishan Chunder Banerjee. Jadub Chunder Sircar. Kashee Chunder Chuckerbutty. Kisto Chunder Bose. Prosono Coomar Dey. Rajendro Coomar Laha. Roodroo Chunder Naug. Soshee Mohun Chatterjee.
Poorce School,	.. .. ..	.. Hurro Kissen Doss.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Presidency College,	Mirtoonjoy Roy, RamChunderMookerjee,	Bohary Lall Chowdhry. Bungshee Dhur Sen. Dabee Churn Paul. Gopaul Chunder Sircar. Keder Nauth Saniel. Mutty Lall Banerjee. ProsonoChunderMookerjee. Preo Nauth Banerjee. Promoth Nauth Mookerjee. Raj Gopaul Mitter. Shosheebhoosun Mookerjee.
Private Students,	Blumhardt, J. F. Cally Prosono Mookerjee, Toolsey Doss Seal, ..	Gooroo Churn Doss. Issur Chunder Chatterjee. Koonjoo Behary Dhur. Parbutty Churn Doss. Prankisto Baoor. Ram Chunder Chatterjee.
Pubna School, ...		Chunder Kanto Gangooly. Jodoo Nauth Muzoomdar. Juggutdoorlub Muzoomdar. Kissenlall Sircar. Prosono Chunder Lahoory.
Queen's College, Colombo,	De Alwis, T. J. De Alwis, W. H. Elders, P. E.	Attygalle, J. Greve, E. C. Herat, P. Poulier, C. Rustomjee Hormusjee. Vandersmagt, F. A.
Ramkistopore Training School, ..		
Ranaghat Aided School, ...		Chunder Bhoosun Mookerjee.
Rungpore School,		
Russapugla School, ...		Bhola Nauth Doss. Gowry Comul Bhuttacharjee. Hem Chunder Banerjee. Rajendro Nauth Mullick.
Sanscrit College,	Kanti Chunder Banerjee,	Gris Chunder Banerjee. Hurro Chunder Chuckerbutty. Mohes Chunder Chatterjee.
School Masters,	Bhoobun Mohun Dutt, Chunder Nauth Bhuttacharjee, Hurry Churn Doss, JodooNauthMookerjee, Kartick Chunder Roy,	Clarke, H. H. Bonomally Dutt. Gopal Chunder Roy. Jodoo Nauth Singh. Kisto Coomar Sen. Modoo Soodon Sen. Muddon Mohun Roy. Peyaray Lall. Ram Chunder Doss. Wright, George.
Seal's College, ...		AumooliaChurn Mookerjee. Gobind ChunderChatterjee. Hurry Churn Dutt. Mutty Lall Chatterjee. Umbica Churn Bose.

College or School.	*First Division.*	*Second Division.*
Serampore College, ...		Gopaul Chunder Gosain. Johnson, R. Peters, C. T. Parsons, J. D. Rooke, H. W. Sreekanto Chuckerbutty.
St. John's College, Agra,		
St. Paul's School, ...		Babonau, P. W. Hurjeebhoy Manickjee. Hyde, H. Kirkpatrick, C. Ram Chunder Dutt. Savage, A. B.
St. Xavier's College, ...		.. Lackersteen, E. T.
Syedpore Aided School, Kopali Prosono Mookerjee,		
Sylhet Mission School,..		Gour Churn Doss. Joygobind Shome. Juggo Mohun Dey.
Taky School, ...		
Taltollah Preparatory School, ..		
Tribunee Training School,	Tafazzal Hossein, ..	.. Gopaul Chunder Chutto.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1860.

Statement showing the number of Candidates for Entrance in 1860; *the Institutions to which they belong; average age; religion; language wherein, besides English, examined; and the number passed.*

Year.	No. of Candidates.	Average Age.	Govt. Schools.	Aided Schools.	Private Schools.	Private Students.	School Masters.	Religion.				Language in which examined.								Passed.	
								Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Parsee.	Christian.	Bengali.	Latin.	Greek.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Oorya.	Sanscrit.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
1860.	808	17.78	523	50	182	28	25	721	26	2	59	679	48	1	7	49	3	10	11	50	364

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION 1861.

Statement showing the number of Candidates for the B. A. Degree in 1861; *the Institutions to which they belong; their religion; the languages wherein, besides English, examined; and the number passed.*

Year.	Number of Candidates.	Govt. Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Private Students.	School Masters.	Religion.			Language in which examined.								Passed.	
						Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Bengali.	Latin.	Greek.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Oorya.	Sanscrit.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
1861.	39	32	5	0	2	33	3	3	33	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	10

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 2.

The 19th January.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE REV. DR. DUFF, D.D.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.

Submitted the subjoined report from the Board of Examiners in Arts on the result of the late B. A. Degree Examination.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the B. A. Examination, so far as we have been able to ascertain it.

One of the Examiners in Bengali, Baboo Rungolall Banerjee, being absent from Calcutta, has not as yet sent in the marks gained in that subject.

We have entered the marks gained in the remaining subjects in the appended list, and have marked those candidates who, in our opinion, should be allowed to pass in these subjects.

We also forward a letter from Mr. Fallon, the Examiner in Urdu for Entrance. Mr. Fallon supposes that four candidates had access to the Entrance Examination papers previous to the Examination. We recommend that these candidates be re-examined in Urdu by Mr. Banerjee or some other available person.

We have found some difficulty in carrying out the rule which requires each Examiner in each subject to examine independently all the answers in that subject. We would recommend that each pair of Examiners be simply directed to

confer together and compare each other's award in such way that no candidate be rejected, except on the concurrent judgment of both.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
ALEXANDER DUFF,
President.

W. SHERWILL,
R. THWAYTES,
J. MACKAY,
W. O'BRIEN SMITH,
JAMES SANDERS,
J. RICHARDS,
RICHARD JONES,
R. L. MARTIN,
W. CROZIER,
EDWARD STORROW,
} *Examiners in Arts.*

To H. SCOTT SMITH, Esquire.

RESOLVED :—

That the report be adopted, and that the candidates, recommended by the Examiners, be passed, provided they obtain the required number of marks in the second Language.

2. That Mr. Banerjee be requested to re-examine the following Entrance candidates in Urdu.

Kaleem-our Ruhman.
Abdool Rahim.
Safar-ur-Ruhman.
Zuhoor Alum.

3. That the result of the Entrance Examination, a hereto appended, be confirmed and gazetted.

2. Submitted the report of the Examiners in Law on the result of the B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

SIR,—We have the honor to enclose the result of the B. L. and L. L. Examinations in Law for the present year.

The following candidates have failed to attain the marks necessary to enable them to pass for either degree conformably with your letter of instructions to us of the 18th October last, under which the Examination has been regulated; and also conformably with the principle on which, as hereafter explained, other candidates have been passed for the L. L. degree :—

Anundo Coomar Surbadhicarry,
Kissen Doyal Roy,
Munu Lall Chatterjee,
Nilmadub Mookerjee,
Shib Chunder Muzumdar,
Judoonath Mookerjee,
Open Chunder Bose,
Prosono Coomar Sen.

The following candidates have attained the prescribed amount of marks for the B. L. degree :—

Callycadoss Dutt,
Grish Chunder Mitter,
Judoonath Chatterjee,
Nobin Chunder Gangooly,
Romesh Chunder Mitter,
Soorjee Narion Sing,
Tarraprossono Mookerjee,
Taruck Nath Dutt.

The remaining candidates we have passed for the L. L. degree; They are :—

Chunder Cally Ghose,
Gobin Chunder Doss,
Hem Chunder Banerjee,
Khetter Mohun Gangooly,
Luckhy Churn Bose,
Nilmadub Sen,
Doorgamohun Doss,
Judoonath Roy.

With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter abovementioned, one set of papers has been used for the Examination of both classes of candidates, questions of greater difficulty, as there directed, having been added to each paper to be answered only by the candidates for the B. L. degree. In conformity also with paragraphs 4 and 5 of your letter, the total number of marks for the B. L. degree has been allotted to the total number of questions ; and the candidates passed by us for the B. L. degree have attained one-third of the marks allotted to each separate subject, and one-half of the aggregate marks allotted to all.

The direction for the additional questions for the B. L. candidates would, without some modification of the strict terms of your letter, have made the standard the same for both classes. The principle accordingly on which we have passed the candidates for the L. L. degree has been, that they have obtained *at least*, in every instance, one-third of the marks allotted to each paper, although they have not in all cases obtained one-half of the aggregate number allotted to the whole, that aggregate comprising questions they were not required to answer.

If we might take the liberty of throwing out a suggestion in reference to future Examinations and for the better guidance of the Examiners, we would beg to submit to the consideration of the Syndicate, whether a fitting test by which to award respectively the lower and the higher degree, would not be the simple one of the adjustment of a higher and lower proportion in the scale of aggregate marks to be attained by the candidates.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

JOSEPH GOODEVE,
C. BOULNOIS.

To H. SCOTT SMITH, Esquire,
Registrar of the University.

RESOLVED :—

That the result of the Examinations be confirmed and gazetted.

2. That the thanks of the Syndicate be conveyed to the Examiners for their services and for the suggestion contained in their Report, and that the letter of the Examiners be brought up for consideration, when Law Examiners are next appointed, with a view to reconsidering the standard adopted for passing Law Examinations.

3. The Syndicate proceeded to elect Examiners in Mathematics for the ensuing M. A. Degree Examination.

RESOLVED :—

That Dr. Mackay and Mr. Thwaytes be appointed.

2. That the Archdeacon of Calcutta be requested to assist in the Examination as an Honorary Examiner.

The Syndicate feel that it will be an honor to the University to associate Archdeacon Pratt's name with the Examination, and they think it particularly desirable that their first Honor Examination in Mathematics, which will form the Standard for future Examinations, should be conducted in part by so eminent a mathematical authority.

4. The Syndicate proceeded to consider the most suitable time for holding the First Examination in Arts.

RESOLVED :—

That it be held at the same time as the Entrance Examination.

5. The Registrar stated that he had received a communication from the Principal of the Presidency College requesting to have Scott's Essay on Chivalry, and the selections from Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, printed for the use of B. A. Students.

RESOLVED :—

That the Registrar be authorised to have these books published.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

Confirmed,
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 29th January.

Present :—

DR. DUFF, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.
THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
MR. LODGE.
MR. COWELL.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEE.
THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT.
MR. OGILVIE.
MR. ATKINSON.

1.—The Faculty proceeded to elect a President for the current year.

RESOLVED :

That the Bishop be elected.

2.—Read a letter from Mr. Cowell, resigning his seat in the Syndicate as one of the representatives of the Faculty.

RESOLVED :

That Mr. Sutcliffe be elected in place of Mr. Cowell.

3.—Read para. 4 of a letter from the Board of Examiners in Arts referred to the Faculty by the Syndicate. (Vide Minutes No. 1 of 1861.)

RESOLVED:

That it does not appear advisable to the Faculty to consider the alteration proposed by Mr. Banerjee, until the present system has had a further trial.

4.—A Sub-Committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen, was appointed to select subjects for the B. A. and Entrance Examinations of 1863.

The BISHOP, *President.*
Dr. DUFF.
Mr. LODGE.
Mr. COWELL.
Mr. BANERJEE.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
G. E. L. CALCUTTA,
President of the Faculty.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 3.

The 21st February.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
DR. DUFF.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated Fort William, the 31st January, 1861.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1,016, dated 21st Instant, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased on that date to re-appoint Mr. W. Ritchie to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Home Dept. Education.

I have &c.,

(Signed) H. ULICK BROWNE,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.,
Registrar to the Calcutta University.

ORDERED :

To be recorded.

2. Re-submitted the report of the Board of Examiners in Arts on the result of the late B. A. Examination.

ORDERED:

That the result of the B. A. Examination and the report of the Board be approved and confirmed.

3. With reference to the same subject, read letters from the President of the Board of Examiners and from the Examiners in English, recommending that Beereshur Mitter, a candidate who had failed by only three marks in English, be allowed to pass.

RESOLVED:

(The Vice-Chancellor dissenting from the first resolution) That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Beereshur Mitter be admitted to the Degree, it being understood that this decision is not to form a precedent.

2. That for the future, the marks gained by the candidates at any University examination be not made public, until after the result has been approved by the Syndicate, and then be given only to the Director of Public Instruction, Principals of Colleges, and the heads of Institutions that have sent forward candidates to the examination.

4. Read a report from the Honor Examiners in Mathematics to the effect that the only candidate for M. A. Degree had not shewn the competent knowledge in each subject of Examination that would entitle him to pass.

RESOLVED:

That the report of the Examiners be approved.

2. That the thanks of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate be given to Archdeacon Pratt for his kindness in assisting to conduct the Examination.

5. Read a letter from Mr. Banerjee, stating that as requested he had re-examined for Entrance four candidates in Urdu (Vide Minutes No. 2 of 1861,) and that three, whose names are mentioned below, had passed.

1. Abdoor Ruheem,..... ..Mudressa College.
2. Kalleem-oor-Ruhman,..... ..Ditto.
3. Zuhoor Alum, ...Private Student.

RESOLVED:

That the result be confirmed; and that the thanks of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate be given to Mr. Banerjee for his kindness in conducting the Examination.

6. The Syndicate proceeded to appoint a time for conferring Degrees.

RESOLVED:

That a public meeting of the Senate be convened for this purpose on Wednesday, the 6th March.

2. That members be requested to attend in full dress.

3. That a notice to the effect that the meeting is public, be inserted in the local papers, and be sent to heads of Colleges and Schools and to other influential persons interested in education in Calcutta and the neighbourhood.

7. The Registrar requested that another book be appointed in place of Hallam's History of the Literature of Europe in the First Examination Course for 1863, as permission to republish selections from this work had not yet been obtained.

RESOLVED:

That the following Essays by Prescott be substituted for the selections from Hallam.

Asylum for the Blind.
Cervantes.
Sir Walter Scott.
Chateaubriand's English Literature.

8. The Registrar requested that Examiners might be appointed to conduct the approaching Examination for the degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

RESOLVED:

That the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed, receiving for the duty a remuneration of Rupees 200 each.

In Engineering,.....Major Warrand.
In Drawing and Geodesy, ...Major W. S. Sherwill.
In Mathematics and Mechanics, Mr. R. L. Martin.

2. That for this year only, the candidates included under the exceptional clause who have not passed the Entrance Examination, be allowed to proceed to the first examination for the degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering on the understanding that they will not be allowed to proceed to the second or final examination, until they shall have completed all the requirements mentioned in the regulations.

9. With reference to the same subject read the following letter from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College.

Civil Engineering College, the 23rd February, 1861.

SIR,

With reference to the approaching first examination for the L. C. E. degree, I beg to request that in consequence of there having been no lectures in Natural Philosophy during the past year, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate would allow this subject to be postponed until the second examination.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) WM. G. WARRAND, MAJOR,
Officiating Principal.

To H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ. A. B.
Registrar of the Calcutta University.

RESOLVED :

That the request of the Principal be granted.

10. Read a letter from Dr. Duff pointing out that Cally Prosono Mookerjee, a student of the Free Church Institution, whose name appears in the First Division in the list of successful candidates for entrance, had described himself as a private Student in his application.

RESOLVED :

That the matter be considered at the next meeting of the Syndicate, and that with a view to determine what

course shall be adopted with reference to Cally Prosono Mookerjee, notices of such intention and of the time of such meeting be given at least a fortnight before hand to Cally Prosono Mookerjee with an intimation that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate will be prepared to consider any explanation, he may think proper to offer, either directly to themselves at the meeting, or through the Registrar.

11. Read the following extract from a letter addressed to the Registrar by the Rev. B. Boake, Principal of Qeeen's College, Colombo.

"I shall be glad to be informed whether the Syndicate will consider it a sufficient qualification for admission to the Degree Examination, to have passed a stipulated number of term examinations in this Institution, without residence."

RESOLVED :

That Mr. Boake be informed that all persons, except Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters, are required to produce certificates of having prosecuted a course of study for periods, mentioned in the calendar, at an affiliated Institution before proceeding to any University examination; but, that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have left it to the Head of the Affiliated Institution, in all cases, to decide what is to be understood by the prosecution of a course of study for any fixed period. In some Institutions the education may be carried on by lectures and examinations, in others by lectures only, and in others chiefly by examinations; how many lectures should be attended or how many examinations, or whether any lectures should be attended or any examinations passed, to qualify for the University examination, are questions which must be decided only by the head of the Affiliated Institution.

12. Read a letter from Dr. Partridge, Principal of the Medical College, forwarding applications from three of his senior students, named Kopileshur Chowdry, Cally Prosono Mitter and Hurish Chunder Banerjee, for permission to present themselves at the next second examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, although they have not completed the full term of attendance upon the Surgical practice of the Hospital, the non-compliance with the University regulations being in their cases, owing to ill-health, unavoidable, and recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

RESOLVED :

That the abovementioned candidates be admitted to the examination.

13. The following Bills of contingencies were passed—

To Robt. Browne for the use of the Town Hall at the Entrance Examination,.....Rs.	40	0	0
,, Advertising, ...	61	8	0
,, Sundry expenses for the Entrance Examination at Calcutta, ...	209	1	0
,, ditto at Dacca, ...	63	3	0
,, ditto at Hooghly, ...	70	1	3
,, ditto for the B. A., B. L., and L. L. Examinations, ...	30	8	0
,, Telegraph office, ...	22	3	6
,, Sundry expenses in the office,.....	52	8	6
,, *Remuneration to Miss Young for permission to reprint selections from her work entitled the "Landmarks of Ancient History,"	250	0	0
,, to Pundit Dwarkanath Roy for the copyright of his work "Chatrobodh,"	300	0	0
,, to Pundit Brojonath Mookerjee for the copyright of his "Treatise on Plants,"	150	0	0

* Pending further orders, this money has not been paid to Miss Young.

„ to Pundit Hurromohun Goopto for the purchase of his manuscript, ...	50	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,299	1	3

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 6th March.

Present :—

His Excellency the Chancellor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Hon'ble J. P. Grant.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
Dr. Mouat, M. D.
Capt. Lees, LL. D.
Dr. Kay, D.D.
Dr. Duff, D.D., LL. D.
Mr. Woodrow, M. A.
Mr. Sutcliffe, M. A.
Babu Prosono Coomar Tagore.
Babu Romaprosad Roy.
Mr. Ogilvie, M. A.
Pundit Ishwar Chundra Vidyasagar.
Mr. George Smith.
Col. Baird Smith.

MAJOR CHESNEY.
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, M. A.
MR. ATKINSON, M. A.
MR. COWELL, M. A.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. FORSYTH.
DR. MACPHERSON, M. D.

His Excellency the Chancellor delivered the customary address to the Senate.

After which the Candidates for Degrees in Arts and Law, whose names are noted below, and who had been reported by the Examiners to have passed the Examinations prescribed by the Regulations, were presented, in the prescribed form, by the Principals of the Colleges at which they had been educated, and received their Degree Certificates from the Chancellor.

BACHELORS IN ARTS.

Sham Churn Gangoolly,...	*Presidency College.*
Khetter Mohun Bose,.....	*Civil Engineering College.*
Ahmed, ...	*Presidency College.*
Nobin Chunder Dey, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Omirto Lall Chatterjea, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Opendro Nath Mitter, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Prosono Coomar Bose, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Beereshur Mitter, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Boycunto Nath Pall, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
R. W. Evans, ...	*Bishop's College.*
Gopee Nath Banerjea,.....	*Presidency College.*
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjea, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Judoo Nath Mookerjea, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Omes Chunder Sircar, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Radha Nath Bysack, ...	*Free Church Institution.*
Ramrutton Muzumdar, ...	*Civil Engineering College.*
Rama Nath Nundy, ...	*Presidency College.*

BACHELORS IN LAW.

Jadub Chunder Dey, ...	*Presidency College.*
Callycadoss Dutt, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Judoo Nath Chatterjee, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Soorjoo Narayn Sing,.....	*Ditto ditto.*
Tarra Prosono Mookerjea, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Taruck Nath Dutt, ...	*Ditto ditto.*
Nobin Chunder Gangoolly,.....	*Ditto ditto.*

LICENTIATE IN LAW.

Hem Chunder Banerjea,.....	*Presidency College.*

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 2.

The 13th March.

Present :—

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
ARCHDEACON PRATT.
DR. DUFF.
MR. OGILVIE.
MR. COWELL.
MR. BANERJEA.
MR. MULLENS.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
MR. WOODROW.

The Faculty proceeded to elect a representative in the Syndicate, for the remainder of the current year, in place of Mr. Ritchie, resigned.

RESOLVED :—

That the Bishop be elected.

2. Submitted the following subjects recommended by the Sub-Committee noted in the margin* for the Examinations of 1863.

The Bishop, President.
Dr. Duff.
Mr. Lodge.
Mr. Cowell.
Mr. Banerjea.

Entrance Examination, 1863.

English.

Pollock,—Course of Time (about 500 lines).
Goldsmith,—Deserted Village.
Southey,—Battle of Blenheim.
Campbell,—Hohenlinden.
Helps,—Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.
Goldsmith,—Animated Nature, Vol. II. Chaps. 10th, 11th, and 12th.
Bayne,—Essay on Wellington.
Martin,—Useful Arts.

Bengali.

Rungloll Banerjea,—Physical Education.
Hari Nath,—Birat Parva.
Ditto,—Mudra Rakshas.

B. A. Degree Examination, 1863.

English.

Shakspeare,—Coriolanus.
Dryden,—Art of Poetry.
Milton,—Comus and Sonnets.
Bowles,—The Spirit of Discovery by Sea.
Craik,—Philosophical works of Bacon.
Campbell,—Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book II. Chaps. 5 to 7.
Gibbon,—Life of Rienzie, (Chap. 70).
Channing,—Essay on Napoleon.

First Examination in Arts, 1863.

English.

Crabbe,—Library.
Milton,—Paradise Lost, Books IV. V. VI.
Sir John Denham,—Cooper's Hill.

A selection of papers from the *Guardian, Tatler,* and other English Essayists to be made by Dr. Duff and Mr. Cowell (corresponding to the recent selection from the *Spectator).*

RESOLVED :—

That the above recommendations be forwarded to the Syndicate for approval.

2. That for the First Examination in Arts Course and the B. A. Examination in Bengali, Mr. Cowell and Mr. Banerjea be requested to send their recommendations to the Syndicate.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
G. C. L. CALCUTTA,
President of the Faculty.

MINUTES

OF THE

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 2nd April.

PRESENT :—

LT.-COL. H. YULE, IN THE CHAIR.
MR. OLDHAM, LL. D.
MAJOR CHESNEY.

The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and a representative in the Syndicate for the coming year.

RESOLVED :—

That Major General Sir Robert Napier be elected President.

2. That Major Chesney be the representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

3. That with a view to strengthening the Faculty, the Syndicate be requested to add to it the following gentlemen as members.

Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
Mr. H. Scott Smith.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
H. YULE, LT.-COL.
Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 4.

The 13th April.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DR. DUFF, D.D., LL. D.
J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ. M A.
BABOO RAMAPROSAUD ROY.
E. GOODEVE, ESQ. M. B.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, appointing the following gentlemen to be members of the Senate.

C. J. Erskine, Esq. Member of the Legislative Council.

W. Grey, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Major W. S. Sherwill, Bengal Army.

J. Goodeve, Esq. Barrister at Law.

W. A. Montriou, Esq. Barrister at Law.

W. Crozier, Esq. Surgeon, Bengal Army.

J. Fayrer, Esq. M. D., Brevet Surgeon, Bengal Army

Norman Chevers, Esq. M. D. Asst. Surgeon, Bengal Army.

S. B. Partridge, Esq. Brevet Asst. Surgeon, Bengal Army, and Offg. Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

H. Scott Smith, Esq. B. A. Registrar, Calcutta University.

RESOLVED —

That the first four gentlemen, named in the above list, be attached to the Faculty of Arts, the two following to the Faculty of Law; the next four to the Faculty of Medicine and the last to the Faculty of Engineering.

2. Read an extract from the proceedings of the Faculty of Arts, announcing the election of the Bishop of Calcutta to be one of the representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the remainder of the current year.

3. Read an extract from the proceedings of the Faculty of Engineering, announcing the election of Major Chesney to represent the Faculty in the Syndicate for the remainder of the current year.

Also a resolution suggesting that, in order to strengthen the Faculty, the following gentlemen be added to the list of members.

Babu Ramgopal Ghose.

Mr. H. Scott Smith.

RESOLVED :—

That the recommendation of the Faculty be adopted, and that Mr. Atkinson be also added as a member to this Faculty.

4. Submitted a report of the Faculty of Arts, recommending subjects for the Examinations of 1863.

RESOLVED :—

That the recommendation of the Faculty be approved in the following form.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1863.

ENGLISH.

Pollok,.....	Course of Time (about 500 lines).
Goldsmith, ...	Deserted Village.

Southey, ...	Battle of Blenheim.
Campbell, ...	Hohenlinden.
Helps, ...	Essays written during the Intervals of Business, Part II.
Goldsmith, ...	Animated Nature, Vol. II. chapters 10th, 11th, and 12th.
Bayne,.....	Essay on Wellington.
Martin, ...	Useful Arts, 40 pages.
	GREEK.
Homer, ...	Odyssey, Books IX. and X.
Xenophon, ...	Memorabilia, Book II.
	LATIN.
Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books I. and II.
Cæsar de Bello Gallico, .	Books I. and II.
	HEBREW.
Book of Genesis.	
	SANSKRIT.
Raghuvansa, ...	Books I. to IX.
Vikramorvassi.	
	BENGALI.
Rungolall Banerjea, ...	Physical Education.
	ARABIA.
Alif Laila, ...	Nights 1 to 50.
Nafhat-al-Yaman, ...	Chapters I. and II.
	PERSIAN.
Gulistan, ...	Chapters 1 to 4.
Bostan, ...	Chapters 1, 2 and 4.
	HINDI.
Ramayan, ...	Books 2nd and 3rd.
	URDU.
Ikhwan-oos-Safa.	
Khiradaproz, ...	No. III. of the School Book Society.
	OORYA.
Hitopadesh.	

B. A. Degree Examination, 1863.

English.

Shakspeare,.....	Coriolanus.
Dryden, ...	Art of Poetry.
Bowles, ...	*The Spirit of Discovery by Sea.*
Campbell, ...	Philosophy of Rhetoric, Book I. chapters 5 to 7.
Gibbon, ...	Life of Rienzi (Chap. 70).
Channing, ...	Essay on Napoleon.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Ajax.
Herodotus, ...	Book II. Euterpe.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Georgics, Books I. and II.
Cicero,.....	Divinatio, Actio Prima and Books I. and II. of Actio Secunda.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.	
Psalms, ...	I.—XLI.
Isaiah, ...	I.—XXXIX.
Daniel, ...	I.—VII.
Proverbs.	

Arabic.

Ikhwan-al-safa Soyutis.
Tarikh-al-kholfa.

Persian.

Sekander-Nameh.
Abu-al-Fazl's letters.

Sanskrit.

Kiratarjuniya.
Viracharita.

Bengali.

Kadambari.

HINDI.

Tulsee Krit Ramayun (Balkhand and Ayodhyakhand).
Subha-bilash.

URDU.

Bagh-o-Bahar.
Davan-i-Souda (Kassidoss).

OORYA.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1863.

ENGLISH.

Crabbe, ...	Library.
Milton,.....	Paradise Lost, Books IV. V. VI.
Sir John Denham,.....	Cooper's Hill.

The following papers from the British Essayists.

Guardian, ...	Nos. 12, 22, 24, 49, 54, 56, 62, 70, 77, 83, 126, 130, 166.
Tatler,.....	Nos. 48, 55, 67, 81, 97, 146, 152, 154, 156, 158, 161, 162, 180, 183, 209.
Rambler,.....	Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 19, 22, 32, 41, 47, 48, 58, 60, 64, 66, 68, 71, 78, 89, 108, 118, 129, 134, 137, 154, 155, 185, 203.
Idler, ...	Nos. 3, 14, 23, 24, 32, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 56, 63, 66, 70, 72, 84, 89.
Mirror,.....	Nos. 5, 14, 16, 20, 24, 29, 36, 39, 50, 59, 73, 74, 77, 91, 99, 100, 106.
Lounger, ...	Nos. 2, 3, 5, 19, 20, 27, 28, 31, 32, 39, 49, 50, 59, 66, 70, 100.

GREEK.

Demosthenes,.....	Olynthiacs, Philippics, I. II.
Sophocles, ...	Antigone.

LATIN.

Cicero, ... De Officiis, Book I.
Juvenal, ... Satires, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14.

HEBREW.

Psalms,..... I.—XLI.
Isaiah, ... I.—XXXIX.

SANSKRIT.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.

BENGALI.

Probodh Chandrika.

HINDI.

Toolsee Doss' Ramayan.
Subhabilash.

ARABIC.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Tarikh-al-Kholfa, 1st half.

PERSIAN.

Sekandar-Nameh, } 1st half of each.
Abu-al-Fazl's letters, }

URDU.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Davan-i-Souda (Kassidoss).

OORYA.

Vishnu Surma's Hitopadesh.

2. That the Registrar be authorised to publish the following works :—

Entrance Course for 1863, edition (6,000) six thousand.

First Examination Course for 1863, edition (1,000) one thousand.

B. A. Course for 1863, edition (400) four hundred.

Probodh Chundrika, edition (500) five hundred.

5. Read a letter from Mr. Sutcliffe pointing out that the Probodh Chundrika was out of print, and requesting that another book might be selected in place of it for the B. A. Examination of 1862.

RESOLVED.—

That the Kadumbari be selected.

6. Read the following letters from the Board of Examiners in Medicine on the result of the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ. B. A.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

We have the honor to report for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, that the First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, for the present year, has been conducted in accordance with the regulations, and that the following candidates have passed the Examination.

First Division.

None.

Second Division.

Gopal Chunder Lahory.
Grish Ghunder Mitter, (Jr.)
Jadub Kissen Ghose.
Luckhy Narain Bose.
Rajkissen Mookerjea.
Romun Chunder Sadhoo.
Shama Churn Chatterjea.

2. No Candidate has evinced sufficient merit to entitle him to a Scholarship.

3. The question papers and the marks gained by each Candidate are hereto appended.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

EDWARD GOODEVE.

President of the Board,

THOMAS ANDERSON, M. D.
W. CROZIER,
JOSEPH FAYRER, M. D.
S. B. PARTRIDGE,
F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.
NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Members of the Board.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ. A. B.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SIR,

We have the honor to report for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, that the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, for the present year, has been conducted in accordance with the regulations, and that the following Candidates have passed the Examination.

First Division.

G. D. McReddie.
Mohender Lall Sircar.
Rajkristo Banerjea.

Second Division.

Bhoobun Mohun Sircar.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea.
Dhurmo Doss Bose.
Doorga Doss Roy.

Hurish Chunder Banerjea.
Kopileshur Chowdry.
Nobin Chunder Mitter.
Obhoy Churn Bagchee.
Oma Churn Mitter.
Radhica Prosaud Chatterjea.

2. The question papers and the marks gained by each Candidate are heroto appended.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
EDWARD GOODEVE,
President of the Board,
NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.
W. CROZIER,
THOMAS ANDERSON, M. D.
J. FAYRER, M. D.
S. B. PARTRIDGE,
F. N. MACNAMARA, M. D.
Members of the Board.

RESOLVED :—

That the results of the above Examinations be confirmed.

2. That a special meeting of the Senate be convened for Saturday, the 27th instant, for conferring degrees and to consider the following resolution.

3. That to mark more strongly the distinction between the Diplomas and Licenses for the several Degrees, the latter be given at an ordinary meeting of the Syndicate, and the former, as heretofore, at a public meeting of the Senate.

7. Read the following report from the Board of Examiners in Engineering on the result of the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, Esq. A. B.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Calcutta, the 12th April, 1861.

Sir,

We have the honor to report for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, that the theoretical part of the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering has been conducted in accordance with the Regulations, and that of ten Candidates who were examined, the undermentioned have passed.

First Division.

Deno Nath Sen.
Mothora Nath Chatterjea.
Omesh Chunder Ghose.
H. M. Adams.

Second Division.

Jadub Chunder Dey.
Boycunto Nath Dey.

2. We observe that according to para. 10 of the Regulations, the First Student of the First Division is entitled to a Gold Medal.

3. The question papers and the number of marks gained by each Candidate are annexed.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) W. S. Sherwill,
Wm. E. Warrand,
R. L. Martin,
Members of the Board.

Resolved :—

That the result be confirmed.

2. That Deno Nath Sen receive the Gold Medal at the special meeting of the Senate, on Saturday the 27th instant.

8. Read again the following letters from Mr. Reid, the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces; and Captain Fuller, Director of Public Instruction, Punjaub.

No. 1248 of 1860-61.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, Esq.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Dated, Camp Allahabad, the 22nd January, 1861.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to your letter, No. 997, dated the 15th ultimo.

2. The plan suggested by Capt. Lees, viz.: that Urdu and Persian Selections be published by the Syndicate for the Entrance Examination and for the First Examination in Arts, appears to me to be advisable in every way.

3. It will give me great pleasure to do all that lies in my power to promote the circulation of the Selections in the North-Western Provinces. They shall be made regular text-books in all our Anglo-Vernacular Colleges and Schools.

4. To commence with, we should require for the North-West 200 copies of the Entrance Examination, Urdu Course, and 100 copies of the Course prescribed for the First Examination in Arts.

5. In regard to the nature of the Selections, I beg to submit to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate my views on the mode in which Urdu should be taught and the students' knowledge of the language be tested.

6. I believe that most of the students who go up for the B. A. Degree, or for the Entrance Examination, who are called upon to choose between Persian and Urdu as their oriental language, will choose the last named, as it is their own vernacular.

7. Many competent authorities are of opinion that a scholar-like knowledge of Urdu is not to be acquired without some acquaintance with Arabic and Persian.

8. The purely Arabic and Persian Department in our Government Colleges and Schools has been abolished. Those Institutions are now strictly Anglo-Vernacular.

9. But the study of the learned oriental tongues is not forbidden. On the contrary it is intended to make Persian and Arabic Grammar, and a reasonable amount of Arabic and Persian literature, part of the Urdu Course of study prescribed for the junior classes.

10. The object aimed at, is to turn out not finished Arabic and Persian, but good sound Urdu scholars.

11. Urdu has no prose literature deserving of the name. We are compelled to adopt as our text books such works, as the Bagh-o-bahar, and Ikhwan-us-Ṣafa. In Urdu poetry, Souda has not only, no rival; but no fellow.

12. Were I required to make a Selection of good classical Urdu prose and verse to be used as an Examination text, I should be at a loss what to recommend beyond selections from the Bagh-o-bahar, (which contains better Urdu than morals), the Ikhwan-us-Safa, the Araish-i-Mahfil and Souda. I may add the Urdu version of the Anwari Soheili, the name of which I cannot at this moment recall.

13. Should however the Syndicate decide that a separate volume of Selections be published in Urdu and in Persian, I will do my best to contribute towards the selection, and I shall lose no time in inviting the co-operation of native Urdu scholars at Delhi and Agra.

14. The compilation of a volume of Persian selections, both prose and verse, is a work of little, or no difficulty. There is an abundance, almost to an embarrassing extent, of excellent material. From the Gulistan, Bostan, Sekander-nameh, and Inshai Abu-l-Fazl, which would alone furnish matter for three or four volumes of selections, I shall extract sufficient to form

two volumes, each equal in size and amount of matter to the Bengali Course published by order of the Syndicate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. STEWART REID,

Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces.

No. 81.

To

The Registrar, Calcutta University.

Dated Lahore, the 28th February, 1861.

SIR,

Absence from Head Quarters has prevented my replying earlier to your letter, No. 996, of the 15th December last, received on the 28th idem.

2. With reference to the opinion required of me in your 4th para., I have the honor to state that I see no means of introducing the volumes of selections, which it is proposed to publish annually into the general education of this Province, if this term is intended to include the great mass of Government Schools. For the great mass of them are purely Vernacular Schools, whose pupils having no knowledge of English, cannot seek admission into the University and would not therefore go to the expense of purchasing these volumes from year to year.

3. About twenty Zillah Schools have been now opened, and I hope in time to send up Candidates from them for the University Examinations. In the upper classes of these Schools therefore, the prescribed text books in English, Urdu, and Persian will be studied; and to this extent I can further the circulation of the proposed volumes of selections.

4. As we are not likely, however, to send up beyond one or two Candidates for Examination for the next two years at least, I have not thought it worth while to compile any selections for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, more

particularly as it is not in knowledge of Persian and Urdu that our students are likely to fail, but in knowledge of English.

5. With respect to the means of publication available in the Punjab, I may mention that there are several good Vernacular Lithographic Presses at Delhi and Lahore, where works in the Persian character are neatly and economically got up. The average rate of publishing is five annas per hundred pages, which would make the cost of an ordinary volume, like the Bengali one forwarded as a specimen, about 6 annas per copy.

6. In Northern India it should be remembered that lithographed editions of Persian and Urdu works in the "Nastalik" hand are infinitely preferred to those printed with "Naskhi" type. The latter is most distasteful to the native readers generally, and certainly to all in these parts, who would much rather buy a lithographed vernacular book, even if they had to pay somewhat higher for it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. R. FULLER,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Reid's letter be referred for consideration and report to Capt. St. George.

9. Read a memorial from the 2nd year's students of the Law class, requesting to know if they can go up to the L. L. Examination, under the special provision, in January, 1863.

RESOLVED :—

That the memorialists be informed that the special provision will not be abolished until after the Examinations of 1863.

2. That the same be notified in the Calcutta Gazette.

10. Read again the following resolution of the Syndicate (Vide Minutes, No. 1, dated the 5th January, para. 6).

"That a sum of £25 be paid to Miss Young for permission

to reprint the Selections from the 'Landmarks of Ancient History' and that she be informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate consider the sum she has asked to be very moderate."

2. "That, if after a year, the republication of the 'Landmarks of Ancient History' be remunerative, the sum paid to Miss Young be brought up for reconsideration, with a view to offering her an increase of remuneration."

RESOLVED :—

That, if sanctioned by the Government of India, the following offer be made to Miss Young in lieu of the above.

That Miss Young publish in England a new edition of the "Landmarks of Ancient History," omitting the portion subsequent to the date of Christian era, and enlarging it by a chapter corresponding to the first chapter of Marshman's Brief Survey of History, in the manner described in a note, which will be furnished for her guidance by Dr. Duff. The edition to consist of 5,000 copies, the whole to be delivered in London to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. at such cost per volume, as will enable them to deliver the edition in Calcutta for 12 annas a volume.

2. That the sanction of the Government of India to these terms be obtained before the above offer be made to Miss Young, and that it be pointed out that there will be a profit of 20 per cent. on the sale which will probably extend over four years; but that if an edition of 10,000 be ordered, the cost would be less and the profit might be thirty per cent. on a sale extending over eight years.

11. Read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Boake, Principal of Queen's College, Colombo, requesting to know if Candidates for Entrance may have the option of answering in Greek Prose and in Latin Poetry or vice versâ, as their second language.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Boake's letter be referred to the Faculty of Arts for report.

12. With reference to the Resolution at the last meeting, read a letter from Kally Prosono Mookerjea, begging to be excused for having given in a false certificate at the late Entrance Examination.

RESOLVED :—

That in consideration of the full confession made, Kally Prosono Mookerjea be allowed to go up to any subsequent Entrance Examination, but that his name be removed from the list of passed Candidates on the last occasion.

13. The Registrar reported that the Budget Estimate of the expenditure of the Calcutta University for the year 1861-62, which he had forwarded to the Government of India, contained the following particulars.

Estimate of the probable receipts of the University for the year 1861-62, *as compared with the previous year.*

Number.		*Fees.*	*Amount.*	
1860-61.	1861-62.		1860-61.	1861-62.
808	800	Entrance Examination, ...	4,040	4,000
39	40	B. A. Examination, ...	975	800
24	25	B. L. and L. L. Examinations,...	600	625
16	16	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, First Examination, ...	80	80
20	20	Ditto Second Examination, ...	500	500
10	15	Licentiate in Civil Engineering,	250	375
...	200	First Examination in Arts, ...	...	2,000
1	2	Honor Examination in Arts, ...	50	100
		Sale of University Publications.		
2,400	3,000	Entrance Course (English),.....	3,600	5,700
...	1,500	Ditto (Bengali), ...	...	2,900
100	200	First Examination in Arts Course, ...	400	800
...	50	B. A. Course,.....	...	150
80	100	Calendars, ...	120	150
		Total Rupees,...	10,615	18,180

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1861-62, *as compared with the previous year.*

ALLOWANCE TO EXAMINERS.

Number.		*Arts.*	*Amount.*	
1860-61.	1861-62.		1860-61.	1861-62.
2	4	English and Classics, ...	1,200	2,000
4	6	Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Oorya, Persian and Urdu, ...	1,600	2,600
2	4	History and Geography, ...	1,200	2,000
2	4	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ...	1,200	2,000
2	2	Physical Sciences,.....	600	400
2	2	Mental and Moral Sciences,.	600	1,000
2	2	Honors in Arts,.....	200	200
		Law.		
2	2	Examiners,..... ...	1,000	1,000
...	2	Honors in Law,.....	...	200
		Medicine.		
1	1	Medicine and Midwifery,.....	400	400
1	1	Descriptive Surgery and Anatomy, ...	400	400
1	1	Botany and Materia Medica, ...	400	400
1	1	Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, ...	400	400
1	1	Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	400	400
1	1	Physiology and Zoology,.....	400	400
		Civil Engineering.		
1	1	Engineering, ...	200	200
1	1	Drawing and Geodesy,.....	200	200
1	1	Mathematics and Mechanics, ...	200	200
		SCHOLARSHIPS.		
11	11	Medical Scholarships, @ 16 Rs. each, ...	2,112	2,112
...	3	Ditto @ 40 Rs. each, ...	...	1,440

		Medals.		
		Cost of dies for Medals, ...	...	500
		Gold Medals, ...	...	300
		Publications.		
3,000	9,000	English Entrance Course, ...	2,552-13-0	7,200
...	5,000	Bengali ditto ditto, ...	...	3,000
2,000	2,000	First Examination in Arts Course, ...	2,808	3,500
...	500	B. A. Course,.....	...	1,200
500	500	Calendars, ...	685-11-0	500
250	250	Minutes of the Senate, ...	471	400
		Printing, ... 1,956 7 0		
		Advertisements, . 393 9 0		
		Sundries, ... 2,430 0 2		
			4,780-2	5,000
		Establishment.		
		Registrar, ... ;	3,600	3,600
		Clerks, ...	960	960
		Dufftory and Messengers,.....	216	216
		House Rent, ...	877	1,200
		Total Rupees,...	29,662-8-2	45,528

14. The Registrar reported that the Quarterly Account Current of the Calcutta University for the quarter ending 30th December, contained the following particulars.

Receipts.

From Government,.....	Rs. 8,869	1	10
Total Rupees,...	8,869	1	10

Disbursements.

Establishment, ...	Rs. 1,194	0	0
Scholarships, ...	496	0	0
House Rent, ...	300	0	0
Contingencies, ...	6,879	1	10
Total Rupees,...	8,869	1	10

15. Read a letter from Mohesh Chunder Bose, a third year student of the Law Class, and an under graduate of 1858, enquiring whether, as the Law Class of the Presidency College is an Affiliated Institution, attendance at Law Lectures will entitle him to be admitted to the B. A. Degree Examination.

RESOLVED :—

> That attendance at Law Lectures, without a Certificate from the Principal of the Presidency College, that the student has prosecuted a course of study in that Institution, is not sufficient to enable a Candidate to go into the B. A. Degree Examination. As regards students of the Presidency College, paragraph 3 of the B. A. Regulations, contemplates a Certificate from the General Department to qualify for the Degree of Arts; as paragraph 2 of the Regulations as to Law recognizes only a Certificate from the Law Department.

2. That this interpretation of the rule in question be brought up for confirmation at the next meeting of the Senate.

16. Read an extract from the Circular book authorising the Registrar to appoint Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. to be the University booksellers, provided they agreed to certain conditions.

Read also the following letter which had been addressed to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. in accordance with the above resolution and the answer received.

No. 145.

To

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO.

Calcutta, the 6th April, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University, that they are willing to accept the offer contained in your letter, dated the 1st ultimo (viz. that you will act as the University

booksellers, receiving for the same a commission of 5 per cent. on all sales) provided you agree to the following terms :—

1st. You are to use every reasonable precaution to prevent persons not connected with education from purchasing any of the publications entrusted to you for sale.

2nd. All sales are to be for cash, payable before the books are delivered. You may except from this rule all public officers entitled to frank their letters on public service, as Principals or Head Masters of public Schools or Colleges, in such cases you will be expected to request payment immediately after delivery.

3rd. On the first week of each quarter, commencing from the first of May, you are to pay into the Bank to the credit of the University, all money you may have received on account of sales of University publications during the previous quarter, after deducting your commission and all necessary expences, such as postage, &c. ; you are at the same time to forward to me a sale account, balanced up to date.

4th. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate on their part undertake to appoint you to be their booksellers, if you agree to the above terms, and will notify the same to all Educational Institutions within their jurisdiction (viz. : in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Ceylon.)

5th. They further undertake not to employ any other booksellers in the sale of their publications, so long as you continue to act for them.

6th. Neither you on the one side, nor the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate on the other, shall be at liberty after the conclusion of the agreement, to close it without giving a notice to the other party of at least six months.

On hearing from you that you are willing to agree to the above terms, I shall be prepared to make over to your charge all the University publications which we have for sale.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

H. SCOTT SMITH, *Registrar.*

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, Esq., A. B.

Registrar, Calcutta University.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to state, that we agree to sell the publications of the Calcutta University, on the conditions stated therein.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) THACKER, SPINK & CO.

Calcutta, 8th April, 1861.

17. Submitted the following statement of the University publications sold in the Registrar's office.

Receipts.

From the sale of 1,991 copies of English Entrance Course for 1860, @ 1-8, ... Rs.	2,986	8	0
Ditto of 2,417 copies of English Entrance Course for 1861, @ 1-8, ...	3,625	8	0
Ditto of 112 ditto of First Examination Course for 1861, @ 4, ...	448	0	0
Ditto of the Calendar for 1858-59 and 1859-60,	325	5	0
Ditto of 100 ditto of Calendar for 1860-61, @ 1-8,	150	0	0
Ditto of 125 ditto of English Entrance Course for 1862, @ 2, ...	250	0	0
Ditto of 75 ditto of Bengali Entrance Course for 1862, @ 2, ...	150	0	0
Ditto of 79 ditto of First Examination Course for 1862, @ 4, ...	316	0	0
Ditto of 11 ditto of B. A. Course for 1862, @ 3,	33	0	0
Total Rupees,	8,284	5	0

Disbursements.

By purchase of the following books for Press.						
2 Copies of Mirage of Life, ...	1	2	0			
1 Copy of Rambler,.....	3	0	0			
1 ditto of Spectator, ...	4	4	0			
1 ditto of Scott's Poetical Works,	0	12	0			
1 Set of Bacon's Works (Spedding's edition,).....	54	4	0			
1 Copy of Buffon's Natural History,	1	8	0			
1 ditto of Pope's Poetical Works,	4	0	0			
1 ditto of Brydges' Milton,.....	15	0	0			
1 ditto of Dryden's Flower and the Leaf, ...	0	8	0			
1 Set of Hallam's History of Literature, 4 vols.	15	0	0			
1 Copy of Cook's Voyage, ...	5	12	0			
1 ditto of Franklin's Life, bound in calf, ...	3	0	0			
1 ditto of Scott's Prose Works, ..	13	0	0			
1 ditto of Dryden's,.....	3	12	0			
1 ditto of Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, ...	2	12	0			
				127	10	0
Paid in part for publishing the Calendars of 1858-59, and 1859-60, as per Mr. MacArthur's bills, ...				203	5	0
By contingencies.						
1 pair of Almirahs, ...	50	0	0			
Postage, cooley-hire, &c.....	128	10	3			
Salary of a Sircar from Augt. to 15th April, 1861,.....	66	8	0			
Remuneration to Clerks,.....	275	0	0			
				520	2	3

Paid into the General Treasury as per Sub-Treasurer's following Receipts.						
No. 323 of 23rd Sept. 1859, for Rs.	500	0	0			
„ 674 of 18th Feb. 1860, ...	1,500	0	0			
„ 131 of 28th June, 1860, ...	500	0	0			
„ 308 of 8th Sept. 1860, ...	353	8	0			
„ 93 of 28th May, 1861, ...	4,487	11	9			
				7,341	3	9
				8,192	5	0
Balance in hand, (including amount unrealized,)				92	0	0
Total Rupees, ...				8,284	5	0

Stock of University publications, remaining unsold at the Registrar's office.

B. A. Course for 1862, ...	489	Copies.
First Examination Course for 1861, ...	479	„
English Entrance Course for 1861, ...	571	„
Calendar for 1858-59, ...	121	„
Ditto ditto 1859-60,.....	314	„
Ditto ditto 1860-61,.....	318	„

RESOLVED :

That in consequence of the large increase of work which the sale of these publications has occasioned in the Registrar's office, that the following remuneration be sanctioned.

To the Head Clerk, ...	Rs.	125	0	0
The Second ditto,.....	„	50	0	0

18. The Registrar reported that having been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, he might possibly have to proceed to Dacca before the next meeting of the Syndicate, and requested that he might be allowed leave of absence from the time of his departure from Calcutta, making over charge of the office to Mr. Ninion Thomson, M. A. of Baliol College, Oxford, and now Junior Professor at the Presidency College, who would receive the usual acting allowance.

RESOLVED :—

That the leave of absence requested by the Registrar be granted and that Mr. Thomson be appointed as above proposed.

2. That the Syndicate, while granting this application and regretting the loss they will sustain by Mr. Scott Smith's departure, desire to record their cordial sense of the benefits the University has received from the services of that gentleman and of the ability, zeal, and industry with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

19. The following Bills of Contingencies were passed.

Printing.						
Messrs. Sanders, Cones & Co., Rs.	24	0	0			
Messrs. Black & Co., ...	22	8	0			
Bishop's College Press, ...	24	0	0			
				70	8	0
Advertisements.						
Phœnix Office, ...	31	9	0			
Hurkaru Office,.....	7	8	0			
				39	1	0
Messrs. Robt. Brown & Co. for the use of the Town Hall, ...				40	0	0
Messrs. D. Wilson & Co. for chairs, ...				51	0	0
Commissioner of Police for 3 European Constables, ...				24	0	0
Messrs. Lepage & Co. for Books, ...				11	5	3
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for ditto, ...				5	0	0
A copy of Directory for 1861, ...				12	0	0
Office expenses, ...				52	5	9
Total Rupees,...				305	4	0

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

Confirmed,
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF THE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 2.

The 18th April.

Present :—

MR. GOODEVE, PRESIDENT.
MR. FORSYTH.
DR. MACPHERSON.
MR. CROZIER.
DR. FAYRER.
DR. CHEVERS.
MR. PARTRIDGE.

Read the following correspondence between Dr. Chevers, and the Secretary to the Government of India.

2. Also the subjoined minute on the same.

FROM

NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta.

To

LORD H. ULICK BROWNE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

March 22nd, 1861.

MY LORD,

With reference to your Lordship's letter, No. 509 of the 14th instant, informing me that His Excellency the Gover-

nor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint me to be a member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta, I beg leave to submit that I observe that, in G. O. G. C. in C. No. 514 of the 10th March, 1861 in which I am gazetted to that appointment, my name has been placed below the names of *two gentlemen who are Barristers at Law. I also notice that,* under the Bye-Laws of the Calcutta University cited in the margin, the seniority of all Fellows who do not hold that position in the University ex-officio or whose names do not appear in the Act of Incorporation "is according to the date *and order* of their appointment." The position which I have the honor to hold in the University Senate is, therefore, junior to that of the two gentlemen in question.

I, however, beg leave most respectfully to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency in Council, that I have held, for twenty-two years, the Degree of Doctor in Medicine in a Royal University, and that it will be found, in all orders of precedence, that Doctors in Medicine take precedence of Sergeants and Barristers at Law. It is, of course, practically unnecessary that this right to precedence should be frequently asserted, but I humbly maintain that it is especially in a Royal University, conferring degrees with all the privileges thereunto belonging, that the precedence due to Graduates of other Royal Universities should be rigorously secured and maintained.

I, therefore, most respectfully but earnestly solicit that my name may be placed above those of the two gentlemen, Barristers at Law, who were appointed members of the Senate with me, and that I may be held Senior to them in the University.

I trust that I need scarcely add that I do not submit this question upon any personal grounds, but solely in respectful maintenance of the universally recognised privileges of my professional Degree and Order.

FROM

W. GREY, ESQ.

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

NORMAN CHEVERS, ESQUIRE, M. D.

Member of the Senate of the Calcutta University.

Dated Fort William, the 27th March, 1861.

Home Department. Education.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd instant, urging your claim to take precedence in the Senate of the Calcutta University before the Barristers, who were appointed on the same date as yourself to be Fellows of the University, on the ground that you are a Doctor of Medicine, and that Doctors of Medicine rank in England above Barristers at Law.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Governor-General in Council is unable to recognize this claim. The degree of Doctor of Medicine, whatever rank it may give in England, does not give any rank in India either officially, or socially; every officer in the public service taking rank, solely according to his seniority in the branch of the service to which he belongs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. GREY,

Secy. to the Government of India.

Minute by NORMAN CHEVERS, *M. D., Fellow and Member of the Faculty of Medicine of the Calcutta University,*

April 18*th,* 1861.

Upon the appearance of General Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 514, of the 14th of March, 1861, the terms of which are cited in the margin,* I felt it to be incumbent upon myself to address a letter, dated the 22nd idem, a copy of which is annexed, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India

* *His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta.*

C. J. Erskine, Esq. Member of the Legislative Council.

W. Grey, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
Major W. S. Sherwill, Bengal Army.
J. Goodeve, Esq. Barrister at Law.
W. A. Montriou, Esq. Barrister at Law.
W. Crozier, Esq. Surgeon, Bengal Army.
J. Fayrer, Esq. M. D. Brevet Surgeon, Bengal Army.
S. B. Partridge, Esq. Brevet Surgeon, Bengal Army, Offg. Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.
Norman Chevers, Esq. M. D. Asst. Surgeon, Bengal Army.
H. Scott Smith, Esq. B. A. Registrar, Calcutta University.

in the Home Department. Having received, in reply, the letter of the 27th ultimo from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, a copy of which is also appended, I have thought it necessary to submit this correspondence to the Medical Faculty of the University for such consideration and action as they may deem proper and needful; the question being one which affects their own position in the University, and which still more deeply concerns the future social and professional standing of those who aspire to the honor of graduating as Doctors of Physic in this new Institution.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, which remains absolutely in force, in England, up to the present day, the precedency of "Doctors graduate" (a designation which comprehends Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine) was determined in the manner which is sufficiently set forth in the marginal extract.* Under Her Majesty's Warrant, dated 30th January, 1855, laying down an order of precedence for India, no position is assigned to Doctors Graduate.

* Viscount's younger sons.
Baron's younger sons.
Baronets.
Knights of the Bath.
Knights Commander of the Bath.
Field and Flag Officers.
Knights Bachelors.
Masters in Chancery.
Doctors Graduate.
Serjeants at Law.
Esquires of the King's Body.
Esquires of Knights of the Bath.
Esquires by Creation.
Esquires by Office.
Clergymen.
Barristers at Law.
Officers in the Royal Navy and Army, who are gentlemen by profession.
Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.
Citizens.
Burgesses.

This omission was, in all probability, due to the fact that, when this Royal Warrant was issued, India did not possess, as it now does, a Royal University vested with authority to confer Degrees in Law and Medicine.

Under this Royal Warrant, it is ruled that all persons who may

not be mentioned in the table of precedence therein laid down, are to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

In submitting the above appeal to Government, I humbly trusted that,—when determining the relative precedence, in the University, of those Barristers at Law and Doctors in Medicine whose names appeared together in the General Order of the 14th March last,—His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council would be pleased to accept as the "general usage" the legalised order of precedence for England. It, however, appears that His Excellency in Council has either deemed the provisions of the Act of the thirty-first of King Henry the Eighth wholly inapplicable to India or has considered that those Doctors of Medicine who have the honor to hold the position of Fellows of the Calcutta University, being also Military Officers, hold, according to that Act, (irrespective of their University Degrees) a position in society below that of Barristers at Law.

I must, in a spirit of the deepest respect, confess that I learnt with regret and disappointment, from Mr. Grey's letter of the 27th March last, that the Degree of Doctor in Medicine which I have the honor to hold, whatever rank it may give in England, does not give any rank in India, either officially or socially.

While fully aware that no title or degree could affect the official rank of a Military Officer, I had, until then, believed that, when associated with gentlemen not members of the Civil or Military services in India, Military Officers were not excluded from those privileges of social standing which they enjoyed, by law and usage, in England. I had also considered that, in India, a Doctor in Medicine, not holding any official position under Government, was entitled to claim that social rank which his Degree ensures to him at home and in every other part of Her Majesty's British possessions.

Secure in our own official standing, as Military Officers, neither I nor my professional brethren, members of the Calcutta University, can, for a moment, presume or wish to demur at that doubtless (in the existing state of the law regulating precedence in India) highly just and unassailable conclusion at which His Excellency in Council has arrived; still I apprehend that, as the conservators of the rights of those who are, hereafter, to become the Medical Graduates of this University, our Faculty are bound in duty to seize the earliest opportunity of most respectfully submitting that the rules of precedency for India,—as laid down in the Royal Warrant of the 30th of January, 1855, and as recently explained and determined by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council,—do not duly secure the social standing of the Doctors Graduate of the Calcutta University, and more especially of the graduates in Medicine, in not conferring upon them even the rank of gentleman, to say nothing of that much higher social position which, under the provisions of the Act of the thirty-first of King Henry the Eighth, all Doctors Graduate enjoy in England.

It will, here, be necessary to bear in mind the circumstances under which the social standing of English Doctors Graduate was secured by the Legislature, three centuries ago.

The Act of Parliament in question was passed at a time when the Reformation necessitated a complete re-organization of the University system in England; and it became law in the reign of a monarch who not only founded the London College of Physicians, but who, by repeated gracious and generous acts, elevated the, hitherto, undistinguished profession of Medicine to that respectable position, in association with the other liberal professions, which it has since maintained.

In the present day, an English Medical man, whether Physician or Surgeon, claims, in all society, the rank of gentleman without reference to any law or heraldic order of precedence. It was not so three hundred years ago, when it is clear the Legislature considered it necessary that the social position of

the several members of the learned professions should be rigorously defined,—not by mere usage or courtesy, but by a stringent law.

Then, as now, the poor ambitious scholar, the citizen's or the yeoman's son, was most likely to aspire to a position in one of the liberal professions. It became, therefore, a wise policy to encourage such aspirants to enter the Universities, with this high object, by securing to their profession a standing not inferior to that of the untitled gentry of the kingdom.

Hence, the now apparently somewhat undue elevation of Doctors Graduate in the English order of precedence, where their rank is so distinctly above that of Esquire (the highest designation claimable by an untitled English Gentleman) that to address a Doctor Graduate as "Esquire" is a breach of courtesy.

The circumstances under which this very high social rank was conferred upon the graduates of the British Universities have, I submit, been revived upon the establishment of the Calcutta University, and now become most singularly and closely applicable to the condition of those who are, at present, candidates for Degrees in this University.

The majority of the candidates for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine in the Calcutta University are native youths of comparatively humble origin,—scions of a race among whom every gradation of social rank is minutely and scrupulously, nay religiously weighed and observed. A few months hence, the Degree of Doctor will be open to the ambition of a considerable number of such candidates who,—when they learn that the supposed distinction for which they have long striven merely confers upon them a right to practise a profession without securing to them that social rank which their professional brethren in all other British Universities have long enjoyed,—will, undoubtedly, receive the decision with the deepest disappointment and discouragement.

I, therefore, beg leave to recommend that the Medical Faculty bring to the notice of the Senate of the Univer-

sity the necessity of submitting to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council the advisability of representing to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the propriety of extending the Royal Warrant of the 30th January, 1855, so far as to admit all Doctors Graduate in Medicine of the Calcutta University and all Doctors in Medicine of British Universities, resident in India, to the precedence secured to all Graduates in Medicine in the Act of the 31st year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

It will be perceived, from the concluding paragraph of Mr. Grey's letter, that it has been decided by Government that every Officer, in the Public Service, takes rank in the Calcutta University, as elsewhere, solely according to his seniority in the branch of the service to which he belongs; I, therefore, beg leave to recommend that the Faculty of Medicine move the Senate of the University respectfully to represent to Government that, in the General Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 514, of the 14th March 1861, certain of the Medical Officers who are, therein, appointed to be Fellows of the University, do not hold that position of relative Army-rank which was secured to them by the Royal Warrant of the 13th January, 1860.

(Sd.) NORMAN CHEVERS, M. D.

Proposed, as an amendment by the President, that it being beyond the province of the Faculty to interfere in the matter, Dr. Chevers be requested to withdraw his proposition.

The general sense of the Faculty being in favour of the amendment, the proposition was withdrawn accordingly.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
EDWARD GOODEVE,
President of the Faculty.

MINUTES

OF THE

FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 2.

The 23rd April.

Present :—

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, PRESIDENT.
MR. WOODROW.
MR. ATKINSON.
MR. ERSKINE.
MR. GREY.
MR. SETON-KARR.

Read the following extract from the proceedings of the Syndicate No. 4 of 1861, para. 11.

"Read a letter from the Rev. B. Boake, Principal of the Queen's College, Colombo, requesting to know if, for Entrance, Candidates may have the option of answering in Greek Prose and in Latin Poetry or vice versa, as their second language."

RESOLVED :—

"That Mr. Boake's letter be referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration."

RESOLVED :—

That the Faculty think Mr. Boake's suggestion should be adopted and they recommend that the following foot-

note be appended in the Amended Regulations, to the word "languages" occurring immediately after the word "following" in para. 7 of the Entrance Regulations and in paras. 10 and 19 of the B. A. Regulations.

Candidates in lieu of the second language may elect to be examined in Greek Prose and in Latin Poetry or vice versa.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
G. C. S. CALCUTTA,
President of the Faculty.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 5.

The 27th April.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DR. DUFF.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

Read No. 3 of the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts for the current year.

RESOLVED :—

That the following recommendations be made to the Senate.

"That in the Amended Regulations in Arts the following foot-note be appended to para. 7 of the Entrance Regulations and paras. 10 and 19 of the B. A. Regulations.

1st. *To the word* "languages" *occurring immediately after the word* "following."

"Candidates, instead of choosing either Greek or Latin, as their second language, may elect to be examined in Greek Prose and Latin Poetry or vice versa."

2nd. *To the sentence commencing* "Easy sentences in each of the languages."

"In cases where Candidates elect to be examined in Greek Prose or Latin Poetry or vice versa, this rule refers to easy sentences from English into Latin and Greek Prose and from Latin and Greek into English Prose."

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 27th April.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DR. DUFF.
DR. OLDHAM.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
MR. OGILVIE.
MR. ATKINSON.
MR. BANNERJEA.
MR. BEAUFORT.
DR. MACPHERSON.
MR. GREY.
MR. MONTRIOU.
DR. FAYRER.
DR. CHEVERS.
MR. PARTRIDGE.

The undermentioned Candidates for Degrees were presented by the Principal of the Medical College and received degrees, as Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery, from the Vice-Chancellor.

G. D. McReddie.
Mohender Lall Sirkar.
Rajkristo Banerjea.
Obhoychurn Bagchee.
Doorgadoss Roy.
Kopileshur Chowdry.

Bhoobun Mohun Sirkar.
Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjea.
Hurish Chunder Banerjea.

2. Read the following resolutions of the Syndicate.

"That attendance at Law lectures, without a certificate from the Principal of the Presidency College, that the student has prosecuted a course of study in that Institution, is not sufficient to enable a Candidate to go into the B. A. Degree Examination. As regards students of the Presidency College, para. 3 of the B. A. Regulations, contemplates a certificate from the General Department to qualify for the Degree in Arts, as para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law, recognizes only a certificate from the Law department."

2. "That to mark more strongly the distinction between the Diplomas and Licenses for the several degrees, the latter be given at an ordinary meeting of the Syndicate, and the former, as heretofore, at a public meeting of the Senate."

RESOLVED :—

1st. That the interpretation given by the Syndicate to para. 3 of the B. A. Regulation be approved.

2nd. That in future Diplomas be given to the successful Candidates at the public meeting of the Senate and Licenses be given at an ordinary meeting of the Syndicate.

3. Read the following recommendation of the Syndicate (vide Minutes No. 5, para. 1.)

"That in the Amended Regulations in Arts, the following foot-note be appended to para. 7 of the Entrance Regulations and paras. 10 and 19 of the B. A. Regulations."

1st. *To the word* "languages" *occurring immediately after the word* "following."

"Candidates instead of choosing either Greek or Latin as their second language, may elect to be examined in Greek Prose and Latin Poetry or vice versa."

2nd. *To the sentence commencing* "Easy sentences in each of the languages."

"In cases where Candidates elect to be examined in Greek Prose or Latin Poetry or vice versa, this rule refers to easy sentences from English into Latin and Greek Prose and from Latin and Greek into English Prose."

RESOLVED :—

That the above recommendations be adopted.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 6.

The 25th May.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DR. DUFF.

With reference to para. 10 of the Minutes, No. 4, dated the 13th April, read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, the 17th May, 1861.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 182, dated the 24th ultimo, intimating that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University propose to obtain from the author a new edition of "Landmarks of Ancient History," for the use of the Schools within the jurisdiction of the University, either of 5,000 or of 10,000 copies, to be sold at a profit, so as to cover the immediate expense within a certain period.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the proposal, leaving it to the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University whether to agree with the author for the smaller or larger number of copies of the new edition.

I have, however, to observe that unless the outlay has been provided for in the University Budget estimate of expenditure for 1861-62, it should be arranged with the author that the payment for the new edition of his work, required by the University, should take place in May, 1862 instead of April, so as to bring the expenditure into the Budget estimate of 1862-63.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. M. MONTEATH,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, Esq.
Registrar, Calcutta University.

RESOLVED :—

That the author of "Landmarks of Ancient History" be asked to publish an edition of 5,000 copies on the terms laid down in para. 10 of the Minutes of the Syndicate, dated the 13th ultimo.

2. Read a letter from Mr. Partridge, Officiating Principal of the Medical College, requesting that the undermentioned Ceylon Government Students, who had entered that College previous to the Affiliation of the Queen's College, be exempted from the Entrance Examination.

MR. VANDERSTRAATEN.
MR. MEIER.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Partridge's request be granted, it being understood that the present case is not to furnish a precedent

for any similar application. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are resolved rigorously to enforce the rule that makes the Entrance Examination compulsory on all Candidates, and they only depart from this course, on the present occasion, in consequence of the exceptional nature of the case. These students were sent up by the Ceylon Government, in communication with the Government of India, on certain understood and mutually approved of conditions, for education at the Medical College, before Colombo was instituted as a place for holding the Entrance Examination, and when they and the Ceylon Government were ignorant that this Examination would be required; they have therefore, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, a fair claim to be now exempted.

Babu Romaprosaud Roy.
Rev. Dr. Duff.
Mr. H. Scott Smith.

3. Read the following scheme for an academic costume recommended by the Sub-Committee.*

Academic Costume for the Members of the University.

The Chancellor.

A gown of rich purple velvet with full open sleeves.

The Vice-Chancellor.

A gown of the same shape as the Chancellor's, but of purple silk.

Members of the Senate.

Gowns of the same shape as the Vice-Chancellor's but of black silk.

The Registrar.

Same as for Members of the Senate.

A Doctor in any of the Faculties.

A scarf of purple silk, a cloth cap and silk tassel or purple Morassa Pagree, at the option of the wearer.

A Master in any of the Faculties.

A scarf of Maroon silk, a cloth cap with silk tassel or Maroon Morassa Pagree, at the option of the wearer.

A Bachelor in any of the Faculties.

A scarf of blue silk, a black cloth cap with silk tassel, or light blue Morassa Pagree at the option of the wearer.

A Licentiate in any of the Faculties.

A scarf of black silk, a black cloth cap without tassel, or black Morassa Pagree, at the option of the wearer.

RESOLVED :—

That the Registrar be requested to have a pattern gown made, and Babu Romaprosaud Roy specimens of the scarfs and pagrees, for the approval of the Syndicate at its next meeting.

3. That the Principals of Affiliated Institutions who are not members of the Senate, be requested to wear the costume of their own Universities, when presenting Candidates for Degrees.

4. It was ordered that the printed minutes of the University be supplied to Principals of Affiliated Institutions.

5. The Registrar reported that the Quarterly Account Current of the University for the quarter ending 31st March, 1861, contained the following particulars.

RECEIPTS.

From Government, ...				Rs. 5,256	1	3
From Fees—						
For Entrance Examination,.....	4,040	0	0			
„ B. A. Degree ditto, ...	975	0	0			
„ B. L. ditto ditto, ...	425	0	0			
„ L. L. ditto ditto, ...	175	0	0			
„ M. A. ditto ditto, ...	50	0	0			
				5,665	0	0
Total Rupees,				10,921	1	3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries,.....	1,194	0	0			
Scholarships,.....	528	0	0			
House Rent, ...	300	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	1,299	1	3			
				3,321	1	3

Remuneration to Examiners—						
In Arts, ...Rs.	6,600	0	0			
In Law, ...	1,000	0	0			
				7,600	0	0
Total Rupees,				10,921	1	3

5. The following bills of Contingencies were passed :—

For Printing.						
Bengal Printing Company, ...Rs.	15	0	0			
Mr. O'Brien Smith, ...	5	0	0			
Messrs. Bundo & Co.	22	4	0			
Supdt. Military Orphan Press, ...	31	0	0			
				73	4	0
For Books.						
Messrs. R. C. Lepage & Co.	29	3	0			
Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.	15	0	0			
				44	3	0
Office expenses for April and May, 1861, ...				13	2	0
Total Rupees,				130	9	0

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 7.

The 29th June.

Present:—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
Dr. DUFF.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.
DR. GOODEVE.

Read again a letter from Mr. Reid, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces (Minutes No. 4, para. 8).

With reference to the same subject, read the following letter from Capt. St. George.

Fort William, 14th June, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 202, of the 4th instant, enclosing a copy of Mr. Reid's letter, and calling upon me for my opinion on the plan proposed, by that Gentleman, for the compilation of a volume of Urdu and Persian Selections for the Entrance and First Examination in Arts.

2. It would appear, from Mr. Reid's letter, that he has been called upon to *make* the selections for this work, and this being

the case, the arrangement he proposes is as good as could be devised; I, however, humbly beg to observe that by the adoption of this course, the Syndicate virtually devolve the power of fixing the subjects for examination in Urdu and Persian on the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, and that, however feasible this may be in future, it could hardly be acted upon in the present year, the subjects for which have already been determined.

3. With reference to the 3rd para. of your letter, I beg herewith to forward statements of studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu of the Anglo-Persian Department of the Mudressa, by which it will be seen that the system or rather course of education there followed, is almost identical with that proposed by Mr. Reid.

(Sd.) E. ST. GEORGE,
Offg. Principal, Calcutta Mudrissa.

Statement of Studies in Persian and Arabic for the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Mudressa.

FIRST CLASS.

Persian.	*Arabic.*
Abo-ol-Fuzl Alamee.	Jouga Shurruf-o-Noho.
Dewan Hafez.	

SECOND CLASS.

Umvar Soheelee.	Ditto.
Secunder-nameh.	

THIRD CLASS.

Rokata Mirza Qutteel.	Ditto.
Bostan.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Golestan.
Kholdeburree.
Nuhr-ool-Fassahut.

FIFTH CLASS.

Rokata Ullumgeeree.
Iqd-ool-Merjan.
Nuhva Farsi.

SIXTH CLASS.

Golshani Sybian.
Maniookeernah.
Quadi Hossainee.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Hedayet-al Sybian.
Kurreema.
Quadi Hossainee.

(Sd.) E. ST. GEORGE,
Offg. Principal, Calcutta Mudressa.

Statement of Studies in Urdu for the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Mudressa.

FIRST CLASS.

Fasanahi Ajayeb.

SECOND CLASS.

Ikhwan-ussafa.

THIRD CLASS.

Arayishi Muhfil, 2nd Part.

FOURTH CLASS.

Chahardurwish, from the Story of Azad Bukht to the end.

FIFTH CLASS.

Chahardurwish up to the end of the 2nd Durwish.

SIXTH CLASS.

Moullumul Subyan, from page 30 to the end.
Rasalahi Hossainee.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Moullumul Subyan, from page 1 to 30.
Rasalahi Hossainee.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Zubdutul Hakayat, from page 40 to the end.

Rasalahi Hossainee.

Hakayat Nasuhat Amiz, from page 1 to 22.

(Sd.) E. ST. GEORGE,

Offg. Principal, Calcutta Mudressa.

RESOLVED —

That the plan recommended by Mr. Reid, for examining in Urdu be tried for one year.

2. That Mr. Reid be requested to prepare and publish on this plan, two volumes of selections for examination in Urdu, one for the Entrance Examination, and the other, for the First Examination in Arts for 1863.

2. Submitted the following subjects of examination in Bengali, selected by Dr. Duff and Babu Romaprosaud Roy for the Examinations of 1863.

Entrance Examination.

Prose,... ..... { 1. "Physical Education."
2. Inglander Shashun Pranali, Part I.

Poetry, ... 3. Translation of Goldsmith Traveller.

First Examination in Arts.

Prose,..... { 1. Purush Parickhya.
2. Inglander Shasun Pranali, Part II.

Poetry, ... 3. "Sadbhabasatak."

B. A. Degree Examination.

Prose,..... { 1. Gyan Chundrika.
2. Gyanarnaba.

As contained in Dr. Yates's "Introduction to Bengali," Vol. II. "Selections."

3. Probodh Chundrica.

2. Inglander Shashun Pranali, Part III.

Poetry, ... 3. Extracts from Pollock's Course of Time translated into Bengali by Baboo Hurromohun Gupto.

RESOLVED :—

That one hundred Rupees be given to Baboo Hurromohun Gupto for the copyright of the abovementioned translation of Goldsmith's Traveller, and that the Registrar be authorised to publish it at the expense of the University.

2. That the abovementioned subjects of Examination in Bengali for the Entrance, and First Examination in Arts be approved.

3. That the Selections for the B. A. Examination be postponed untill September, to enable the Syndicate to judge of the merit of the proposed translation from a selected portion of Pollock's Course of Time into Bengali, which, if well executed, they will purchase and adopt.

3. Read a letter from Mr. Partridge, Principal of the Medical College, requesting to know from what time the rank of passed Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery takes effect.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Partridge be informed that the rank of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery dates from the confirmation of the result of the Examination by the Syndicate.

4. The following Bills of Contingencies were passed.

Bengal Printing Company for 500 copies of the B. A. Course for 1862, ...Rs.	336	8	0
Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey for a Time-piece,.....	54	0	0
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for books required for the press,.....	40	8	0
Messrs. Lepage & Co. for same,.....	1	12	0
Messrs. Browne & Co. for hire of 100 chairs, ...	16	10	6
Messrs. Bundo & Co. for printing,.....	20	0	0

Messrs. Day & Co. for Sealing-wax,.....	8	10	0
Office charges, ...	47	6	0
Total, Rupees,	525	6	6

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 8.

The 27th July.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
MAJOR CHESNEY.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.

Read letters from the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces, and from the Rev. R. B. Jonge, Principal of the Kandy Collegiate School, recommending that Gowhatty in Assam and Kandy in the island of Ceylon be included in the list of places at which University Examinations may be held.

RESOLVED :—

That both recommendations be adopted, and that the same be published in the Calcutta and Ceylon Government Gazettes.

2. The Registrar reported that the quarterly Account-Current of the University for the quarter ending 30th June, 1861, contained the following particulars.

RECEIPTS.

From Government, ...				Rs.	5,806	15	6
Fees, for L. C. E. Degree Examination, ...	250	0	0				
,, for L. M. S. Degree First Examination, ...	80	0	0				
,, for L. M. S. Degree Second Examination, ...	500	0	0				
	830	0	0				
Proceeds from the Sale of University Publications, ...					4,487	11	9
Total, Rupees,...					11,124	11	3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, ...	1,194	0	0			
Scholarships, ...	352	0	0			
House Rent, ...	300	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	960	15	6			
Remuneration to Examiners in Medicine and Engineering, ...	3,000	0	0			
	5,806	15	6			
Amount remitted to the General Treasury, as per Sub-Treasurer's Receipt No. 93 dated the 28th May, 1861, ...					5,317	11	9
Total, Rupees,...					11,124	11	3

3. The following bills of Contingencies were passed—

Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., for hire of two Moderator lamps, ...Rs.	2	9	0
Office charges, ...	17	0	0
Messrs. Robt. Brown and Co., for supplying Saloo, &c., for the Meeting of the Senate on the 6th March, ...	25	0	0
Total, Rupees,...	44	9	0

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 9.

The 7th September.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
DR. DUFF.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.
DR. GOODEVE.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

Read a letter from Mr. Fallon, a Member of the Board of Examiners in Arts for the past year, submitting certain observations on the principles on which he had conducted the late Examinations in Persian and Urdu.

ORDERED :—

To be circulated amongst the members of the Syndicate.

2. The Registrar was directed to circulate the following letter to the Heads of Affiliated Institutions.

No.

FROM

The Registrar of the Calcutta University.

To

Calcutta, the , 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that two sets of Examiners are required for the forthcoming University Examin-

ations, one to conduct the Entrance Examination, and the other to conduct the First and B. A. Examinations in the subjects mentioned in the appended list, and to request that you will be good enough to forward to me before the last Saturday of the present month, the name of any gentleman connected with the College, whom you may consider competent for the duty, and who may be willing to allow me to submit his name to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, as a Candidate for an Examinership, particularising the subject or subjects in which each would severally be prepared to examine.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Registrar.

3. The following Bills of Contingencies were passed.

Messrs. Bundo & Co. for printing, ... Rs.	13	4	0
Sheik Jameer for 3 satin specimen pagrees for the Academic costume, at 11 Rs. each,.....	33	0	0
Messrs. Harman & Co. for a silk sash for do. do.,	14	0	0
Office charges, ...	24	2	0
Total, Rupees,...	84	6	0

H. SCOTT SMITH,

Registrar.

(Confirmed)

W. RITCHIE,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 10.

The 28th September.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DR. DUFF.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
MAJOR CHESNEY.
BABOO ROMAPROSAUD ROY.

Read the following letter from Mr. Reid, Director of Public Instruction N. W. Provinces.

No. 433 of 1861-62.

To

H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.

Registrar of the Calcutta University,

Dated Bareilly, the 29th August, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to your letter, No. 219, dated the 11th Ultimo.

2. I have great pleasure in undertaking the work, which the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University have done me the honor of entrusting to me.

3. Two Volumes of Selections shall be prepared: the first for Candidates for the Entrance Examination; the second for Under-graduates of two years standing. The former Volume will contain about 125 to 150 8vo. pages, the second, from 250 to 300 pages. The text of the latter will be, as you request, somewhat more difficult than that of the first Volume.

4. The first Volume will, I hope, be ready for the Press in a few days, its contents will be :—

Urdu.

1.	Extracts from the Alifoleila (prose) about,	25
2.	„ „ Shahnâmâh (verse),	35
3.	„ „ Ikhwanus-Safa (prose),	15
4.	„ „ Dewani Dard,	6
5.	„ „ Puzroia ka Hal,	6

Persian.

1.	Extracts from Gulistan,	25
2.	„ Bostan,	20
3.	„ Akhlak Jalâli,	8

5. The cost price, per copy, of the first Volume will be 6 or 7 ans. in a stitched paper cover. Bound in cloth it will not be above 12 ans. The selling price might be fixed at 1 R. The second Volume, bound in cloth, will cost at 1 R. 8 ans. and might be sold at Rs. 2.

6. The printer will be informed that, under the circumstances noted in the concluding paragraph of your letter under reply, he will not be paid until May, 1862.

7. I will take care that the book shall be printed on good paper, and that the text shall be a good specimen of Lucknow lithography.

8. The printing of the second Volume of Selections will, I trust, be commenced next month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servt.

H. STEWART REID,

Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Reid be informed that the plan he has proposed for publishing Volumes of Selections in Persian and Urdu has the full approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, who desire, further, to express their thanks for his kindness in making the Selections and undertaking the publication.

2. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examinations in Arts for the coming year.

FIRST AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

English and Classics.	Rev. W. S. Fyfe. N. H. Thomson, Esq.
Sanscrit and Bengali.	Baboo Shome Nauth Mookerjee. „ Rajender Lall Mitter.
Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Oorya.	Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
History.	Rev. R. A. H. Norman. Major W. E. Warrand.
Mathematics.	Rev. W. S. Mackay, D. D. R. Thwaytes, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science.	George Smith, Esq. J. Graves, Esq. (Senior.)
Physical Science.	S. B. Partridge, Esq. R. Jones, Esq.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English and Classics.	Rev. J. Richards. J. Graves, Esq. (Junior.)
Sanscrit.	Baboo Shome Nauth Mookerjee.
Bengali.	Rev. Lall Behary Dey. Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee.
Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Oorya.	Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
History and Geography.	Rev. E. Storrow. J. Bruce, Esq.
Mathematics.	H. Scott Smith, Esq. Rev. W. Sampson.

ORDERED:

That the letters, notifying appointment to the Examiners, be in the following form.

FROM

H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQUIRE,
Registrar of the Calcutta University.

TO

Member of the Board of Examiners.
Calcutta University, October 7th, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to inform you, that you have been appointed a member of the Board* of Examiners for conducting the First and B. A. Examinations of the present session, and that you have been associated with as joint Examiner in

* BOARD OF EXAMINERS,
President, Ex-Officio.
The Bishop of Calcutta.
Members.

N. H. Thomson, Esq., Rev. W. S. Fyfe, ...	Examiners in English and Classics.
Baboo Shome Nauth Mookerjee, ... Baboo Rajendro Loll Mitter, ...	Examiners in Sanskrit and Bengali.
Rev. K. M. Banerjee,	Examiner in Persian, Urdu, Hindee and Oorya.
Rev. R. A. H. Norman, Major W. E Warrand,	Examiners in History.
Rev. W. S. Mackay, .. R. Thwaytes, Esq., ...	Examiners in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
George Smith, Esq., ... J. Graves, Esq. (Senior,)	Examiners in Mental and Moral Science.
S. B. Partridge, Esq. ... R. Jones, Esq.	Examiners in Physical Science.

2. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate request, that the Examinations may be conducted in strict accordance with the annexed rules. As the First Examination in Arts will be held this year for the first time, your particular attention is directed to the Regulations in accordance with which it is to be conducted. It will be your duty, in communication with your Coadjutor, to adopt a standard both in the question papers and in the award of marks, as nearly as possible, intermediate between the Entrance and B. A. standards. You will remember that Candidates will have studied two years at an Affiliated Insti-

tution since passing the Entrance, and that a similar period will generally elapse before they go forward to the B. A. Examination.

3. The subjects of, and general directions for conducting both Examinations, will be found in the annexed papers.

4. A remuneration of Rs. 500 is attached to the duty of Examiner, but should there be any Candidate for Honors, and you are called on to prepare an additional paper or papers, you will receive a further sum of Rs. 100.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Registrar.

RULES

FOR

The Guidance of Examiners.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1861.

The Examination will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta in the first week of December, and in the following order.

Monday, Dec. 2nd, English:	Poetry from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Prose from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, Classics and the Vernacular Languages of India:	Poetry from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Prose from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 4th, History:	Morning from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Afternoon from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5th, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy:	Mathematics from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Nat. Phil. from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 6th, Mental and Moral Science:	Mental Science from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Moral Science from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.

2.—Two Examination papers will be required in each of the following subjects.

ENGLISH.

Addison, ...
Milton,.....
Pope, ...
Scott, ...
Bacon, ...
} Selections from, published in the University Course.

GREEK.

Demosthenes, The Olynthiacs; Philippics I, II.
Sophocles, ... Antigone.

LATIN.

Cicero, ... De Officiis, Book I.
Juvenal, ... Satires, 3, 8, 10, 13, 14.

SANSKRIT.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.

BENGALI.

Vidyasagur,... Introductory chapter of the Mohabharat.
Banerjea,..... Encyclopædia Bengalensis, Vol. VI. pp. 1-79.

HINDEE.

Toolsey Dass's Ramayun.
Subhabilash.

PERSIAN.

Sekander Nameh.
Abu-al-Fazl's Letters.
} *first half of each.*

URDU.

Ikhwan-al-Safa.
Davani Souda (Kasseedoss).

OORYA.

Bishnu Surma's Hitopodesh.
Butris Singhasun.

The papers, in each language, are to include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Sentences, in each of the languages in which the Candidate is examined, are to be given for translation into the other language.

HISTORY.

The History of England, including that of British India, to the end of the year 1815.

The Historical questions are to include the Geography of the countries to which they refer.

ARITHMETIC.—ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical quantities.

Simple and Quadratic Equations and questions producing them.

Algebraical Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount and Annuities for terms of years.

The nature and use of Logarithms.

GEOMETRY.

Euclid :—The first four books, the sixth book and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI. with deductions.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane Triangles.

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of forces.

The Mechanical Powers.

The Centre of Gravity.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

As contained in Abercrombie.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

As contained in Abercrombie.

3. Where two Examiners have been appointed for any subject, each will be expected to prepare one of the required Examination papers, and to examine the answers of the Candidates to the same. To guard against repetition or difference in the standard adopted, the two Examiners for each subject should compare the papers they have severally prepared, and jointly approve of them.

4. The Examination papers are to be delivered to the Registrar before the 1st of November, and the result of the Examination before the 24th of December.

5. The maximum mark to be awarded for the answers to each paper is 50. Rolls, containing the names of Candidates, will be supplied to the Examiners, in which they are requested to enter the marks awarded, and return each roll, when completed, to the Registrar.

6. The result of the Examination will be determined by the Board of Examiners, which will meet, for this purpose, on Thursday, the 26th December.

7. To pass the Examination, Candidates must obtain in each of the languages in which they are examined one-third, and in each of the other subjects one-fourth of the total number of marks assigned to each. A failure to obtain this proportion of marks, will not necessarily exclude a Candidate, as the Board are empowered to make exceptions in favour of such persons as fail by a small number of marks, in one subject only, provided the subjects be not English.

8. Examiners will be expected to attend, at the Town Hall, during the Examination on the subjects for which they have been specially appointed.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor.

H. SCOTT SMITH,

Registrar.

RULES

FOR

The Guidance of Examiners.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1862.

The Examination will be held, in the Town Hall of Calcutta in the first week of January, in the following order.

Monday, Jan. 6th, English and Classics: { Poetry from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Prose from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.

Tuesday, Jan. 7th, Classics and the Vernacular Languages of India:	Poetry from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Prose from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 8th, History:	From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. From 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Thursday, Jan. 9th, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy:	Mathematics from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Natural Philosophy from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Friday, Jan. 10th, Physical Science:	From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. From 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 11th, Mental and Moral Science:	Mental Science from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Moral Science from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.

2. Two Examination papers will be required in each of the following subjects.

LANGUAGES.

English.

Shakspeare, ...	Macbeth.
Wordsworth, ...	Excursion, Books I, II, III, IV. and last.
Milton, ...	L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Campbell, ...	Rhetoric, Chaps. 5 to 7 inclusive.
Macaulay, ...	Essays—(1) William Pitt, (2) The Earl of Chatham.
Scott, ...	Essay on Chivalry.

Greek.

Sophocles, ...	Œdipus Tyrannus.
Plato, ...	Apology and Phædo.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Georgics, Books III. and IV.
Juvenal, ...	Satires, 3 and 10.
Tacitus, ...	Histories, Books I. and II.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I—XLI.
Isaiah I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

SANSKRIT.

Kiratarjunya.
Mudrarakhasha.
Uttara Ram Charita.

BENGALI.

Ramayan, Books 2nd and 3rd.
Eshwar Chundra Surma's Discourse on Sanskrit Literature.
Padmini.
Kadambari.

PERSIAN.

Sekander-Nameh.
Abu-al-Fazl's letters.

HINDI.

Tulseedoss's Ramayan.
Subhabilash.

URDU.

Fisana-i-Ajjaib.
Davani Souda.

OORYA.

Hitopadesh.
Butrish Singhasan.

The papers in each Language are to include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined are to be given for translation into the other Language.

HISTORY.

The principles of historic evidence, as treated in Isaac Taylor's two works on the subject, or other similar books.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Ancient History, with special reference to the History of Greece to the death of Alexander, the History of Rome to the death of Augustus and the History of the Jews.

The historical questions will include the geography of the countries to which they refer.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

The general laws of *Motion.*

The motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Pressure of liquids and gases; equal diffusion of pressure and variation as the depth.

Specific Gravity.

Description and explanation of the barometer, siphon, common pump, forcing pump, air-pump and steam-engine.

a. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant. Lenses. The Telescope. The Eye.

Elementary Knowledge* of the Solar System, including the phenomena of Eclipses.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Chambers' Chemistry, omitting Organic Chemistry.

Animal Physiology, as contained in the first Part of Knox's translation of Milne Edward's Zoology.

Physical Geography, as contained in Hughes.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The Elements of Logic, as contained in Whately.

Moral Philosophy, as contained in Wayland and Abercrombie.

Mental Philosophy, as contained in Abercrombie and Dr. Payne.

3. Same as para. 3 of the rules for the First Examination.

4. The Examination papers are to be forwarded to the Registrar before the 15th of December, and the result of the Examination before the 23rd of January.

5. Same as para. 5 of the rules for the First Examination.

6. The result of the Examination will be determined by the Board of Examiners, which will meet for this purpose on Friday the 25th of January.

* By this is meant a knowledge of Descriptive as distinguished from Practical and Physical Astronomy.

7. To pass the Examination, Candidates must obtain in Mathematics and in each of the Languages in which they are examined one-third, and in each of the other subjects one-fourth of the marks assigned to each.

8. Same as para. 8 of the rules for the First Examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

H. SCOTT SMITH,

Registrar.

No.

FROM H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQUIRE,

Registrar of the Calcutta University.

To

Examiner in Arts for the year 1861-62.

Calcutta University, the 7th October, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to inform you, that you have been appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners, for conducting the next Examination for Entrance into the University, and that you have been associated with as joint Examiner in

BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

President:

The Bishop of Calcutta.

Members.

Rev. J. Richards, ...	Examiners in English and Classics.
J. Graves, Esq. (Jun.)	
Rev. Lall Behary Dey,	Examiners in Bengali.
Baboo Gopaul Chunder Banerjea.	
Baboo Shoma Nauth Mookerjea, ...	Examiner in Sanskrit.
Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea, ...	Examiner in Persian, Urdu, Hindee and Oorya.
Rev. E. Storrow, ...	Examiners in History and Geography.
J. Bruce, Esq., ...	
H. Scott Smith, Esq,	Examiners in Mathematics.
Rev. W. Sampson, ...	

2. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate request that the Examination may be conducted in strict accordance with the subjoined rules.

3. A remuneration of Rs. 500 is attached to the duty of Examiner.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Registrar.

RULES

FOR

The Guidance of Examiners.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1861.

The Examination will be held in the Town Hall of Calcutta, in the first week of December, in the following order.

Monday, Dec. 2nd, English :	Poetry from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Prose from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, Classics and the Vernacular Languages of India :	Poetry from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Prose from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 4th, History and Geography :	History from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Geography from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5th, Mathematics :	Arithmetic and Algebra from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Geography from 1½ P. M. to 4½ P. M.

2.—Two Examination papers will be required in each of the following subjects.

LANGUAGES.

*English.

Cowper, ...	Time Piece.
Beattie, ...	Minstrel, book I. and Hermit.
Prescott, ...	History of Ferdinand and Isabella (Selections from).
Franklin,.....	Autobiography.
Buffon,.....	Natural History (Selections from).
	Mirage of Life.

Greek.

Homer	Odyssey, Books IX. and X.
Xenophon, ...	Memorabilia, Book II.

Latin.

Virgil, ...	Æneid, Books I. and II.
Cæsar, ...	De Bello Gallico, Books I. and II.

* Republished by the University.

HEBREW.

Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

Raghuvansa, ... Books I. to IX.
Vikramorvasi.

*BENGALI.

Jibun Charita, ... Galileo, Linnæus, Sir William Jones.
Charoopath,..... Part III., Chap. II., Sections I. and II., and Chap. III., Section I. and last.
Encyclopædia Bengalensis, No. III. pp. 20-23, 26-29, 143-155. No. V. pp. 1-33. No. VI. pp. 35-60. No. VII. pp. 16-26, 31-36.

PERSIAN.

Gulistan,..... Chaps. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Bostan, ... Chaps. 1, 2 and 4.

HINDI.

Ramayan, ... Books 2nd and 3rd.

URDU.

Ikhwan-oo-Safa.
Khiradafroz.

OORYA.

Hitopadesh.

The papers in each Language are to include Questions on Grammar and Idiom.

Easy sentences in each of the Languages in which the Candidate is examined, are to be given for translation into the other Language.

†HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of General History as contained in the first part of Marshman's Brief Survey, and the outlines of Indian History as contained in Murray's History of India to the end of the year 1815.

* Republished by the University.

† Candidates may give their answers in this subject in any living language in which they are examined.

A general knowledge of Geography, and a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

*MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The four simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; and Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical quantities; Proportion; Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The first three books of Euclid, with such easy deductions and applications as arise directly out of those books.

3. Where two Examiners have been appointed in any subject, each will be expected to prepare one of the required Examination papers and to examine the answers of the Candidates to the same. To guard against repetition or difference in the standard adopted, the two Examiners in each subject should compare the papers they have severally prepared and jointly approve of them.

4. The Examination papers are to be delivered to the Registrar before the 1st of November, and the result of the Examination before the 27th of December.

5. The maximum mark to be awarded to the answers of each paper is 50. Rolls containing the names of Candidates will be supplied to the Examiners, in which they are requested to enter the marks awarded and return each Roll when completed to the Registrar.

6. The result of the Examination will be determined by the Board of Examiners, which will meet for this purpose on Friday the 27th of December.

7. To pass the Examination, Candidates must obtain in each of the languages in which they are examined one-third,

Candidates may give their answers in this subject, in any living language in which they are examined.

and in each of the other subjects one-fourth of the total number of marks assigned to each. A failure to obtain this proportion of marks will not necessarily exclude a Candidate, as the Board are empowered to make exceptions in favor of such persons as fail, by a small number of marks, in one subject only, provided that subject be not English.

8. Examiners will be expected to attend at the Town Hall during the Examination on the subjects for which they have been specially appointed.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor.

H. SCOTT SMITH,

Registrar.

3. The Registrar was directed to write to Messrs. W. A. Montriou and A. G. Macpherson, Barristers at Law, requesting them to undertake the Law Examinations in the current Session.

4. Read a letter from Baboo Rungo Lall Banerjee, asking Rupees 200 for the copy right of his pamphlet on "Physical Education" and Rupees 150 for 400 copies of the First Edition.

RESOLVED :—

That Baboo Rungo Lall Banerjee be informed that as he appears to have a sufficient number of copies to supply the probable demand for his work, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate consider that a new edition will not be necessary, and that the sale may be left in the hands of his own bookseller.

5. Read an application from Baboo Omesh Chunder Banerjee, a 2nd year Law Student of the Presidency College praying to be exempted from the Entrance Examination, under the special provision, as he had entered the Law Department before the establishment of the University; or, to be allowed to appear at the next examinations for both Entrance and Licentiate in Law.

Read a similar application from Baboo Oprocash Chunder Mookerjee.

RESOLVED :—

That as special and exceptional cases, the petitioners be allowed to appear at both the Entrance and Licentiate in Law Examinations in the present Session.

5. Read a letter from Messrs. Harman and Co. undertaking to make silk gowns for members of the Senate at Rupees 90 each, and caps at Rupees 10 each, provided several be taken.

Read again the report of the Sub-Committee on the subject of Academic Costume.

RESOLVED :—

That the Costume for members of the Senate be as follows :—

The Chancellor.

A gown of rich purple velvets with full open sleeves and black velvet College Cap and silk tassel :—

The Vice-Chancellor.

A gown of the same shape as the Chancellor's, but of purple silk, and black velvet College Cap and silk tassel.

The Member of Senate.

A gown similar to the Cambridge Master's gown and a College Cap and silk tassel, or any other recognised Academic Costume.

2. That as the Senate will only appear in Costume at the public meeting for conferring degrees, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate consider it would be putting members to an unreasonable expense to purchase gowns which, in many cases might only be used once or twice in a life time.

3. That a letter be written to Government pointing this out and requesting permission to establish a gown fund, to which a contribution of Rupees 25 will entitle a member to the use of a gown at all public meetings of the Senate. The gowns to be paid for from money advanced by Government

and which will be repaid in the course of time from the contributions to the Fund.

4. That a letter on the same subject be written to members of the Senate.

5. The Registrar submitted a copy of the Bengali Course for 1862, which had been edited by the Rev. Lall Behari De. RESOLVED :—

That the best thanks of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate be forwarded to the Editor for the efficient manner in which he has done the work.

6. Submitted Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s account for the quarter ending 31st July, showing a balance of Rupee-2,360-12-9 in favor of the University. Also the Sub-Treasurer's receipt for the same.

7. The following contingent bills were passed.

To Pundit Hurry Mohun Gupto for the copy right of the Bengali Translation of the Traveller, ...	100	0	0
To Messrs. Bundo and Co. for Printing,.....	17	0	0
To Messrs. Harman and Co. for a specimen Cap and gown for members of Senate, ...	100	0	0
To A. G. Roussac for his Quarterly List,.....	4	0	0
To Messrs. Lepage and Co. for books, ...	19	8	0
To Sundry Charges for the office, ...	3	1	0
Total Rupees,	243	9	0

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 11.

The 30th November.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
DR. GOODEVE.
BABOO ROMA PROSAUD ROY.

The Registrar reported that the Examination papers for the First and Entrance Examination had been tampered with, and that he had in consequence, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, postponed both Examinations until further orders.

RESOLVED :

That the postponed Examinations commence on Thursday, the 2nd of January.

2. That the B. A. and B. L. Examinations be postponed from Monday the 6th to Wednesday the 8th of January.

3. That the Examiners be requested to prepare two sets of Examination papers in each subject, one for the Inland Stations and the other for Calcutta. The Standard to be as nearly as possible alike in both, but the ques-

tions to be different. That the questions for the Calcutta Examinations be not printed until the morning of the Examination.

4. That an addition of one hundred rupees be made to the Examination fee of each Examiner for the First and Entrance Examinations.

5. That Hooghly be removed for the present occasion, from the list of places at which Examinations may be held.

6. That a reward of Rupees 300 be offered for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the persons who have stolen the Examination papers from the Bengal Printing Company.

7. That the Registrar be authorized to provide a Banker's safe for his office.

2. The following regulations for Academic Costume of graduates were approved and ordered to be published in the Gazette.

Academic Costume for Graduates.

Graduates may wear either a College Cap and Silk Gown similar to those in use in the English Universities or Silk Scarfs and Pagrees.

The Caps will be of black cloth with black silk tassels.

The colours of the Gowns, Scarfs and Pagrees for the different degrees will be as follows:

For a Doctor in any of the Faculties.

Purple.

For a Master in any of the Faculties.

Same as for the Doctor.

For a Bachelor in any of the Faculties.

Black.

For a Licentiate in any of the Faculties.

Maroon.

3. With reference to para. 3 of the last Minutes, the Registrar reported that as Baboo Rungo Lall Banerjee's work on

Physical Education was appointed for the Entrance Examination and not for the B. A, he had consequently accepted the terms proposed by the author for the purchase of his copyright and of 175 copies of the former edition for the sum of Rupees 350.

5. Read the following letter from Miss Yonge to the Registrar of the University.

London, 9th Sept., 1861.

SIR,—I am much obliged for the communication that I have received from you on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta and beg to express my thanks for the kind and liberal terms of the arrangement.

I shall be very happy to attempt adding the four chapters to the *Landmarks of History* as required; making them of about the length of the divisions called in the book in question parts. For the traces of Antediluvion Civilization, I would refer, among other authorities, to Schlegel's Philosophy of History, Smith's and Kitto's Bible Cyclopædia, and to the various geological authorities who describe the traces of mankind having passed through an age of stone and then of brass before arriving at the age of iron.

For the causes of the deluge, by which I understand you to mean possible physical causes, I would use geological authorities, but the subject is too speculative to be entered on fully in an elementary work, and it would be better to hint at the universal traces that the deluge has left in the mythology of all nations.

The ethnology and geography of the third proposed chapter, can I think be best compiled from Max Muller's lectures and Prichard's History of Man—also from Johnston's Physical Atlas especially shewing the connection of the Indo-European races as proved by language and features.

The chapter on the sources of history shall mention the most celebrated inscriptions and coins, the chief mythological poems and tales previous to records of positive historians.

All, however, must be brought into short compass, so as to be brought into keeping with the rest of the work, and had best be attached to it as an introduction.

I shall be glad to accept the terms proposed, namely the receipt of the sum of £312-10-8 upon the delivery of an edition of 5,000 of the proposed introduction added to the first 160 pp. of the Landmarks of Ancient History to Messrs. Thacker and Spink. I will communicate with Messrs. Thacker and Spink, as soon as I have ascertained whether Messrs. Mozley would wish to print and prepare the edition.

I suppose I should be at liberty to attach the introduction to the English edition of the work, if I found it expedient so to do. The whole will I hope be ready by the time specified, namely June, 1862, and I hope may prove satisfactory to the governing body of the University of Calcutta. If there are any further instructions or remarks to be suggested, they should be addressed to me as Miss Yonge, Otterbourn, Winchester.

RESOLVED :—

> That a letter be addressed to Miss Yonge, notifying the approval by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the manner in which she has proposed to carry out their wishes. Also permitting her to attach to the English edition of the Landmarks of Ancient History, the introductory chapters which she is preparing for the University edition.

5. Budget estimate of Receipts and Expenditure of the University for the year 1862-63.

Estimate of the probable receipts of the University for the year 1862-63, as compared with the two previous years.

Number.				Actual	Estimates.	
1860 61.	1861-62.	1862-63.		1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
			Fees.			
808	800	1,000	Entrance Examination, ..	4,040	4,000	5,000
39	40	30	B. A. Examination, .. .	975	800	600
0	200	150	First Examination in Arts, .	0	2,000	1,500
24	25	25	B. L. and L. L. Examination's,	600	625	625
16	16	16	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery First Examination, .. .	80	80	80
20	20	20	Ditto Second Examination, .	500	500	500
10	15	15	Licentiate in Civil Engineering, ..	250	375	375
1	2	2	Honor Examination in Arts, .	50	100	100
			Sale of University Publications.			
2,400	3,000	2,500	Entrance Course, English, .	3,600	5,700	5,000
0	1,500	1,500	Ditto Bengali, .. .	0	2,900	3,000
100	200	250	First Examination in Arts Course,	400	800	1,000
0	50	50	B. A. Course, ...	0	150	150
80	100	100	Calendars, . .	120	150	150
0	0	0	Subscription to the Gown Fund, .	0	0	200
0	0	0	Entrance Course, Persian and Urdu,	0	0	400
0	0	0	First Examination Course, do. do.,	0	0	200
			Total Rupees, .	10,615	18,180	18,880

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1862-63, as compared with the two previous years.

Number.				Actual	Estimates.	
1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	ALLOWANCE TO EXAMINERS.	1860-61.	1861-62	1862-63
			Arts.			
2	4	4	English and Classics, ...	1,200	2,000	2,400
4	6	6	Bengali, Sanscrit, Hindi, Oorya, Persian and Urdu, ..	1,600	2,600	3,200
2	4	4	History and Geography,	1,200	2,000	2,400
2	4	4	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ...	1,200	2,000	2,400
2	2	2	Physical Sciences, ...	600	400	600
2	2	2	Mental and Moral Sciences, ..	600	1,000	1,200
2	2	2	Honors in Arts, ...	200	600	400
			Extra remuneration to the Examiners in Arts for 1861-62, ..	0	2,000	0
			Law.			
2	2	2	Examiners, ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
0	2	2	Honors in Law, ...	0	200	200
			MEDICINE.			
			Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.			
1	1	1	Medicine and Midwifery, ..	400	400	400
1	1	1	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, ..	400	400	400
1	1	1	Botany and Materia Medica, ..	400	400	400
1	1	1	Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, .. .	400	400	400
1	1	1	Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery,	400	400	400
1	1	1	Physiology and Zoology, ..	400	400	400
			Doctor of Medicine.			
0	0	1	Medicine, ...	0	0	200
0	0	1	Surgery, ...	0	0	200
0	0	1	Midwifery, ...	0	0	200
0	0	1	English, Mental & Moral Science,	0	0	200
			*Civil Engineering.**			
1	1	1	Engineering, .. .	200	200	300
1	1	1	Drawing and Geodesy, .	200	200	300
1	1	1	Mathematics and Mechanics, .	200	200	300
			Carried forward, .	10,600	16,800	19,900

* Of the above, Rs 300 is intended for the Examiner for the Second Examination for the degree of L. C. E.

Number.				Actual	Estimates.	
1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.		1860 61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
			Brought forward, ..	10,600	16,800	19,900
			Scholarships.			
11	11	11	Medical Scholarships at 16 each,	2,112	2,112	2,112
0	3	5	Ditto at 40 each, ...	0	1,440	2,400
			Medals.			
0	0	0	Cost of dies for Medals, ..	0	500	500
0	0	0	Gold Medals, ...	0	300	300
			Publications.			
3,000	9,000	6,000	English Entrance Course, ..	2552-13-0	7,200	3,500
0	5,000	5,000	Bengali ditto ditto, ...	0	3,000	4,500
2,000	2,000	1,000	First Examination in Arts Course, ...	2,808	3,500	3,000
0	500	400	B A. Course, ...	0	1,200	1,200
500	500	400	Calendars, ...	685-11-0	500	700
250	250	250	Minutes of the Senate, ..	471	400	450
0	0	5,000	Landmarks of Ancient History,	0	0	3,500
0	0	1,000	Persian and Urdu Entrance Course, . . .	0	0	1,000
0	0	400	Ditto ditto First Examination Course, ...	0	0	500
0	0	500	Bengali ditto ditto, ...	0	0	500
0	0	500	Ditto B. A. Course, ...	0	0	1,000
0	0	500	Probodh Chundrica, ...	0	0	1,000
0	0	0	Purchase of copy right of Bengali works, ...	0	0	800
0	0	0	Academic Costume for Senate,	0	0	3,500
0	0	0	Printing, ... 1,956 7-0			
0	0	0	Advertisement, ... 393-9-0			
0	0	0	Sundries, ... 2,430-0-2	1,780-0-2	5,000	7,000
			Establishment.			
0	0	0	Registrar, ...	3,600	3,600	3,600
0	0	0	Clerks, ...	960	960	960
0	0	0	Duftory and Messengers, ..	216	216	216
0	0	0	House Rent, ...	877	1,200	1,200
			Total Rs	29262-8-2	43,928	63,338

6. Submitted Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s account for the quarter ending 31st October, shewing a balance of Rs. 878-0-9 in favour of the University. Also the Sub-Treasurer's receipt, No. 660, dated 28th November, for the same.

7. The following contingent bills were passed:—

To Baptist Mission Press, for Printing, 3,000 copies of the English Entrance Course for 1862, ...Rs.	2,475	0	0
„ „ for 6,000 copies of ditto for 1863,...	3,330	12	0
„ „ for 1,000 copies First Examination Course for December, 1862, ...	1,271	6	0
„ „ for 5,000 copies Bengali Entrance Course for 1862,.....	3,217	15	0
„ „ for 250 copies Minutes for 1860, ...	373	14	0
„ „ for 400 copies of Calendar for 1861-62, ...	507	0	0
„ „ for Printing Jobs, ...	881	12	0
„ Messrs. Bundo & Co. for ditto, ...	13	4	0
„ Outram Institute Press for ditto,.....	35	0	0
„ A. G. Roussac, for a copy of Quarterly Alphabetical List, ...	4	0	0
„ Telegrams	123	6	0
„ Registering 49 Packets, ...	12	4	0
„ Expences incurred in the office, ...	24	11	6
Total Rupees, ...	12,270	4	6

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

No. 1.

The 4th December.

Present :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
MR. MACPHERSON.
MR. GOODEVE.
BABOO ROMA PROSAUD ROY.

1. Read a letter (Minutes No. 2, dated 19th January last,) from the Examiners in Law for 1861.

RASOLVED :

That the following letter be written by the Registrar to the Examiners in Law for the current Session.

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University to inform you that you have been appointed jointly with Mr. ———— to conduct the next examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor and Licentiate in Law and for Honors.

2. The examination for the Degrees will commence on Wednesday, the 8th January, 1862, and be continued during the two following days, being held in the morning from 10 to 1 and in the afternoon from 1½ to 4½.

3. Papers of questions will be required in the following subjects.

I.—One paper on the general principles of Jurisprudence.

II.—Ditto on personal rights and status and the infringement of such rights.

III.—Ditto on the rights of property and the infringement of them; the modes of its acquisition, and the law of succession, as well testamentary, as *ab intestato*.

IV.—Ditto on the Law of Contracts.

V.—Ditto on Procedure and Law of Evidence.

VI.—Ditto on Criminal Law.

In the distribution of your duties, you will be good enough, acting in concert with Mr. ——— to make such arrangements, as may best suit your mutual convenience.

4. The whole number of marks allotted to each paper is 100. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire that after examination they may be allowed to see both the papers set and the answers given.

5. In order to pass the B. L. Examination, Candidates must obtain at least one-third of the marks allotted to each subject and one-half of the aggregate marks allotted to all the subjects. In order to pass the L. L. Examination, Candidates must obtain at least one-third of the marks allotted to each separate subject.

6. You will be good enough to send me the question papers, prepared by you, in sealed packets on or before the 6th of January, 1862.

7. The result of the Examinations attested by yourself and Mr. ——— should be forwarded to me on or before the 24th of January, 1862.

8. As the Examination Papers required for the Degree of Licentiate in Law are in the same subjects as those required for the Degree of Bachelor in Law, with the exception, that in the former case the subjects are to be taken as treated of in the works specified in para. 6 of the L. L. Regulations, the

Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate think that one set of papers might be made to answer for both Examinations, regard being had to the Regulation referred to.

9. If any of the successful Candidates desire to be examined for Honors, additional papers will be required in the subjects laid down in para. 13 of the Amended Regulations as to Honors in Law.

10. A fee of Rupees (500) five hundred is attached to the duty of Examiner.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

No. 3.

The 30th January, 1862.

Present:—

Dr. Goodeve, *President.*
Mr. Forsyth.
Dr. Macpherson.
Mr. Partridge.
Dr. Fayrer.
Mr. Crozier.

1. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and a representative in the Syndicate for the coming year.

Mr. Forsyth was requested to accept both offices but declined, owing to his approaching departure for Europe; on which Dr. Macpherson was elected.

2. The following gentlemen were recommended to the Syndicate to conduct the next Examinations in Medicine.

Mr. Partridge, ... In Anatomy.
Dr. Macnamara, ... In Chemistry.
Dr. Anderson, ... In Botany.
Dr. Payne,..... In Medicine and Midwifery.

Dr. Webb, ... In Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.

Mr. Crozier, ... In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
E. GOODEVE,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

No. 12.

The 31st January, 1862.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
DR. DUFF.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
DR. GOODEVE.
BABOO ROMA PROSAUD ROY.

1. Read the following report of the Board of Examiners in Law.

SIR,—We have the honor to return herewith the B. L. and L. L. Examination papers with the answers given thereto by the Candidates for those degrees.

We enclose the printed forms filled up by us showing the number of marks obtained, by each Candidate, in each subject.

We think the results shown by these returns are very satisfactory. All the Candidates for the degree of B. L. have passed, some of them in a highly creditable manner. Of the Candidates for the degree of L. L. six have not reached the prescribed standard, these are—

Chunder Mohun Doss, No. 7.
Mutty Lall Banerjea, No. 8.

Shib Chunder Muzumdar, No. 12.
Bhoobun Chunder Banerjea, No. 14.
Omesh Chunder Banerjea, No. 15.
Roop Lall Mitter, No. 16.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) W. A. MONTRIOU.
,, A. G. MACPHERSON.
Examiners for the B. L. and L. L. Degrees.

January 27th, 1862.

RESOLVED :—

That the Report, of the Board be confirmed and that the University Gold Medal for the first place be awarded to Opender Nath Mitter.

2. Read the following report, from the Senior Board of Examiners in Arts, on the result of the B. A. and First Examinations in Arts.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward herewith for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the B. A. and First Examinations in Arts.

2. For the B. A. Examination, thirty-four Candidates applied to be examined, of whom one has attained the standard required for passing in the first and nineteen in the second division, three were absent during the whole or part of the Examination and eleven have failed. Of the latter we recommend to the favorable consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate five who have passed creditably in five subjects but have failed by a small number of marks in the sixth. The names of those Candidates are :—

Donesh Chunder Roy.
Brojendro Coomar Seal.
Poresh Nath Banerjea.
Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjea.
Kristo Mohun Mookerjea.

2. For the first Examination in Arts one hundred and sixty-three Candidates applied to be examined, of whom ninety-four have attained the standard required for passing ;—twelve in the first division and eighty-two in the second division. Five were absent during the whole or part of the Examination and sixty-four have failed.

3. The names of the successful Candidates, for both Examinations, are herewith appended. The result we consider to be on the whole satisfactory. The Candidates for the First Examination appear, however, to have answered better, considering their standing, than those for the B. A. Examination.

4. The Candidates for both Examinations are somewhat deficient in knowledge of the technical Grammar of the Vernaculars, also of Astronomy and the Historical and Critical part of Philosophy. Sufficient attention does not appear to have been given to English composition or to neatness in handwriting, the latter deficiency is more observable in the answers given in Calcutta than those received from the Mofussil.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUFF,

President of the Board.

WILLIAM C. FYFE.
NINIAN HILL THOMSON.
SHOM NATH MOOKERJEA.
RAJENDER LALL MITTER
K. M. BANERJEA.
W. E. WARRAND.
W. S. MACKAY.
ROB. THWAYTES.
GEORGE SMITH.
J. GRAVES.
S. B. PARTRIDGE.
RICHARD JONES.

Members.

RESOLVED :—

That the result of the Examinations be confirmed, and that the Candidates, recommended by the Board for favorable consideration, be allowed to pass.

2. That paragraph 4 of the Board's letter, be circulated for the information and guidance of the Heads of Affiliated Institutions.

3. Read the following report from the Junior Board of Examiners in Arts.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the Entrance Examination, which has been conducted in strict accordance with the regulations contained in your letter of appointment.

2. One thousand and fifty-eight Candidates were examined, of whom we recommend 72 to be passed in the First, and 397 in the Second Division. The names of the successful Candidates are appended.

3. The result appears to us to be, on the whole, satisfactory; although, the ratio, 47.16 of the successful to the total number of Candidates, is somewhat smaller than on the last occasion, when it was 51.23.

4. The Examiner in Geometry has observed a similarity between the answers in Geometry given by three of the Candidates examined at Gowhatty, which leads him to suppose that due care was not taken to prevent copying or communication. We have thought it necessary to write on the subject to the Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Gowhatty. Until his reply be received, we request that the result of the Examination at Gowhatty may not be confirmed.

5. A similar suspicion, regarding two of the Candidates from Chittagong, has occurred to the Examiner in Geography, and we have instituted similar enquiries.

6. A student of the Hooghly Collegiate School, who had been refused the usual certificate by the Head-master of that Institution, obtained a certificate, as a private student, from the Deputy Inspector of Schools. He, however, failed at the

Examination. Had he been successful, we should have thought it right to recommend his rejection, as he had obtained admission under a false pretence; but, so far as he is concerned, we do not now think the matter worthy of farther notice. We would, however, recommend that the Entrance application should be so worded in future as to prevent any similar attempts to deceive the University authorities.

7. There are several other matters which have been prominently brought under our notice, in connection with the Examination, and on which we should be glad to give the result of our experience for such consideration as the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate may think it merits.

8. The first, and we think the most important of those matters, is the mode of conducting this and other University Examinations. The examination has been held, partly in the Town Hall and partly in tents erected on the Maidan. We understand that this was, on the present occasion, a necessity; but, the disadvantages attending it are so considerable, that we think it our duty to draw marked attention to the matter. Many of the Examiners, whose duty it was to be present in the tents, complained of the heat and confinement, which in the afternoon of each day was almost more than, with a due regard to health, they should have been exposed to. But if these gentlemen suffered from such causes when they had no mental labour of any nature to perform, and were merely acting as policemen, how much more must the Candidates have suffered. It is obvious that where men's minds are exposed to the anxiety and labour attending on such an examination, no effort should be spared to avoid any unusual physical strain. On the present occasion over five hundred Candidates were confined in a single tent, which was low, very imperfectly ventilated, and under the direct rays of the sun. We have reason to believe that these circumstances tended very materially to alter the results of the Examination and that in some instances they may have even led to the failure of some of the Candidates. In the tent also the seats were so close that it was impossible altoge-

ther to guard against copying. The custom of allowing several Candidates to sit at the same desk should be avoided. We think that a separate desk should be provided for each, it would then be possible to place the Candidates at such distance from each other that copying would be impossible.

9. The difficulty of finding accommodation for the Candidates presses more and more at every succeeding Examination. There is now no room in Calcutta sufficient to contain the large number that come forward to the Examinations. The Town Hall, the largest available building, would not have held all that were examined on the present occasion, even if the whole building could have been procured, whereas only a part of the ground-floor was available. We trust that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate will pardon us for observing on this point, that it is unbecoming the dignity of a great University, at the metropolis of the empire, not to have a suitable building, under its own management, for the conduct of its affairs. The success of this University is no longer a matter of speculation; the applications for Entrance are increasing in a ratio that we believe has no parallel in the history of the world. For those who have entered, additional means of instruction are becoming every year more necessary. Suitable halls in which lectures in some of the Higher Branches, as was once proposed, might be given to the students of its many Affiliated Institutions, in which Examinations might be held and degrees conferred, have become a necessity, and we venture to express a hope that means may be taken, before long, to provide a University building worthy of the great objects which the University has been founded to carry out.

10. According to the regulations, contained in our letter of instructions, successful Candidates are required to obtain a certain proportion of marks in each subject. There are, as the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are aware, four subjects of Examination; these are each subdivided into a morning and an afternoon paper, the passing mark in each case being the aggregate mark obtained in both papers. So far as the Examinations in

English and in languages are concerned and where the morning paper is really in the same subject as the afternoon, differing only by one being on the poetry and the other on the prose of the appointed text-books, the arrangement seems to be the best possible; but in the other subjects, History and Geography and Mathematics, it has in many cases led to a result which we suppose to be contrary to the spirit of the regulations, and which was probably not contemplated by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate. Several Candidates who have answered so indifferently as to receive no marks on the morning paper in Geometry have obtained the passing mark on the afternoon paper in Arithmetic and Algebra. A similar result has occurred in one instance in History and Geography. Candidates so circumstanced who have succeeded in other subjects we have allowed to pass, as they were entitled to this privilege under the regulations, but we fear that, unless the regulation in question be modified, this may induce Candidates in future to study one portion only of the Examination in either of those subjects to the exclusion of the remainder; and so that it may be possible for a Candidate wholly ignorant, on the one hand, of History and Geometry or, on the other, of Geography and Arithmetic to pass the Examination.

11. We have observed that, on the whole, more attention had been paid to neat writing in the answers received from the Mofussil stations than in those given by the Candidates examined in Calcutta.

12. Finally we recommend that more attention be paid by all Institutions and schools to the practice of English composition.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUFF,

President of the Board.

J. RICHARDS.

J. GRAVES.

LALL BEHARY DE.
GOPAUL CHUNDER BANERJEE.
SHOME NAUTH MOOKERJEA.
KRISHNA MOHUN BANERJEA.
E. STORROW.
J. BRUCE.
H. SCOTT SMITH.
W. SAMPSON.

Members.

RESOLVED :—

That the result of the Entrance Examination be confirmed, except in the case of Gowhatty, and that the result of the Examination at this station be postponed until the reply from the Local Committee, to the enquiries of the Board, be received.

2. That a Sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Duff and the Registrar, be appointed to report on paras. 8 and 9 of the Board's letter with special reference to the following points.

(1.) Is a University building required and if so, what should be its situation and extent ?

(2.) If any and what University lectureships are required ?

(3.) If there is room for improvement in the system according to which scholarships are awarded on the results of the University Examinations ?

3. That an application be made to the Government of India for permission to have from 200 to 300 small desks made for the University Examinations.

4. Read an extract from the Proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine (Minutes No. 1, dated the 30th Instant) recommending the appointment of the following gentlemen as Medical Examiners for the current session.

Mr. Partridge, ... In Anatomy.
Dr. Macnamara,... In Chemistry.
Dr. Anderson, ... In Botany.
Dr. Payne,..... In Medicine and Midwifery.

Dr. Webb, ... In Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.
Mr. Crozier, ... In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

RESOLVED :—

That the recommendation of the Faculty be confirmed.

5. Mr. Sutcliffe stated that under the amended Regulations, the single B. A. Examination will not again take place, and suggested that Candidates who had failed, at the late or any preceding B. A. Examination, might be admitted to any subsequent Examination, without being required to pass the First Examination in Arts.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Sutcliffe's suggestion be adopted.

6. Read the following selections recommended by the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts for the B. A. Examination of 1864.

B. A. Examination, 1864.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Hamlet.
Milton, ... Comus and Sonnets.
Scott, ... Lord of the Isles.
Campbell, ... Rhetoric, Chaps. 5 to 7 inclusive.
Bacon,..... Advancement of Learning, Book II.
Macaulay, ... Essay on Addison.

RESOLVED :—

That the Selections be approved.

7. The Registrar reported that applications had been received from candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Science and in Mathematics, and that one of the candidates in the former subject had elected to be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence.

RESOLVED :—

That the following gentlemen be asked to conduct the Examinations in the Branches mentioned after their names.

Mr. Geo. Smith, ... Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Dr. Mullens, ... Natural Theology.

Mr. Jones, ...	Logic and Rhetoric.
Mr. Macpherson,..... ...	Elements of Jurisprudence.
Archdeacon Pratt, ...	Natural Philosophy.
Mr. Thwaytes, ...	Mathematics.

8. Read a letter from Mr. McCrindle, Principal of the Doveton College, to the address of Dr. Duff, pointing out certain disadvantages felt by students of private Institutions in the rules for awarding Junior Scholarships.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. McCrindle be informed that the scholarships alluded to, are in no way dependent on, or under the control of the University; that consequently the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate cannot take the question he has mooted into consideration, and suggest an application to the Director of Public Instruction, who appears to have the immediate control in the matter.

Read the following letter, with its enclosure, from Mr. Reid, the Director of Public Instruction; N. W. Provinces to the address of the Registrar.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit and to solicit the favorable consideration of the Vice-Chancellor, and Syndicate to, the enclosed communication* from the officiating Superintendent of the Government School at Ajmere.

* Letter No. 40 of to-day's date.

2. Mr. Goulding has explained the circumstances of Ajudhya Prosad's case.

3. The application for the affiliation to the University of the Ajmere School, has been forwarded to me for counter-signature. I am compelled to send it on to Calcutta to a second member of the Senate for *his* counter-signature.

4. Under the circumstances detailed in Mr. Goulding's letter, I have ventured to authorize him to subject Ajudhya Prosad to the examination prescribed for those Under-graduates of the University, who will go up to the First Examination of Arts, held next month, as I trust that the Vice-Chancellor and

Syndicate may be pleased to take a favourable view of the case.

5. I would explain, that in the north-west there is a great demand for writers, many of the senior students are compelled by their guardians to take service. They have ordinarily very little inducement to continue their English studies. The Calcutta University places before them a definite object, in the B. A. degree.

6. I would therefore solicit the extension of the indulgence, accorded at the discretion of the Senate, to Duputy Inspectors of schools and schoolmasters, to all ex-students of the Government Colleges and High Schools in the north-west affiliated to the University, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and have continued their studies under the direction of the Principal of the Institution, in which they may have received their education, their regular attendance at the same being rendered impossible by their office duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. STEWART REID,

Director of Public Instruction.

N. W. P.

The Registrar reported that, as Mr. Reid's letter required immediate attention, he had, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor, sent the following reply.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 913 of 28th November last, I have the honor, by direction of Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to inform you that they have been pleased to affiliate the Ajmere School to the University. As no meeting of the Syndicate has been held since the receipt of your letter under acknowledgment and as the question of affiliation required immediate attention, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate decided the matter in circulation; they have, however, thought it better to reserve for their next meeting the question you have raised regarding the admission of all ex-students of the

Government Colleges and High Schools in the N. W. Provinces to the higher Examinations, without having completed the required attendance at an affiliated Institution.

2. The decision of the question does not, however, affect the case of Ajodhya Proshad, referred to in your letter, as it has been decided that the interpretation to be given to the words "a course of study" in para. 5 of the B. A. regulations is to be left in each case to the Principal of the affiliated Institution at which the Candidate has studied.

3. Mr. Goulding has certified that the candidate in question has completed the required course of study and, although it would appear that the attendance was somewhat different from that required from the other Students of this School, I consider that he has completed the course of study, contemplated under the regulations, and that I am bound to admit him to the Examination.

4. I have not thought it necessary to submit the latter question for the orders of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate.

RESOLVED :—

That the Registrar's reply be confirmed.

2. That it be pointed out to Mr. Reid that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are willing to give the most liberal possible construction to the regulations, requiring compulsory attendance at an affiliated Institution ; but, as they have left the question of what is intended by a course of study under the regulations to be decided, in all cases, by the heads of the affiliated Institutions, they do not think any further extension of the indulgence, given to Deputy Inspectors of schools and schoolmasters, necessary. In fact, they fear that any such extension would weaken the principle which had led to the establishment of affiliated Institutions and would be attended with no corresponding advantages, even to those persons whom Mr. Reid wishes to benefit. In confirmation of this view, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate would point out that

Ajudhya Prosad, whose case has originated the application, has been admitted to the First Examination in Arts under the existing rules.

10. Read applications, accompanied by the requisite certificates, for the affiliation of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and St. John's College, Agra.

RESOLVED :—

That both Institutions be affiliated to the University.

11. Read an extract from the circular book of the Syndicate ordering the affiliation of the Government High School at Ajmere.

12. The following contingent bills were passed.

For expenses incurred during the Examinations in Arts and Law held at Calcutta, ...Rs.	383	11	9
Ditto at Berhampore,.....	33	10	0
Ditto at Dacca, ...	84	12	0
To the Principal, Presidency College, for conveyance charge of the masters to the Town Hall during the Entrance Examination,.....	60	0	0
Ditto Commissioner of Police for the services of European constables at the Examinations, ...	184	0	0
Ditto at B. M. Press, ...	32	0	0
Ditto Messrs. Harman and Co., for making a silk gown and a cap for the B. A. Graduates,...	100	0	0
Ditto Messrs. Hamilton and Co., for a gold medal,	156	14	0
Ditto Mr. Garrick for superintending the printing of Examination papers for 2 years, ...	32	0	0
Ditto for Medical attendance on a candidate at the Town Hall, ...	16	0	0
Ditto Government Telegraph Office, ...	14	2	0
Registering 109 letters,.....	27	4	0

Baboo Rungo Lall Banerjee for the copy-right of his Physical Education, ...Rs.	200	0	0
Ditto 358 copies of the same work @ 6 As. each,	134	4	0
Total, Rupees, ...	1,458	9	9

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 13.

The 18th February, 1862.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
DR. DUFF.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
DR. GOODEVE.

Read the following report of the Sub-Committee noted in the margin* appointed to consider paragraphs 8 and 9 of the letter of the Board of Examiners, in Arts for the Session 1861-62. (See Minutes, No. 1 of 1862).

* Dr. Duff.
Mr. Scott Smith.

"The attention of the Sub-Committee has been directed, as in their former report, to the necessity for and situation of a University building, to the establishment of University Professorships or Lectureships in Arts and Law, and to the endowment of additional Scholarships, with a view to encourage Candidates to study for honors.

2. "As regards the first question, it appears to us that the Board of Examiners, in suggesting the expediency of a University building, have stated what has been long felt, by persons interested in education in Calcutta, to be one of the

first requirements of the University. That the matter has not been pressed earlier on the notice of the authorities, is due partly to the fact that the success of the University was necessarily for some years a matter of speculation, but chiefly to the late financial difficulties, which must have rendered any such application fruitless.

3. "The former obstacle being now wholly removed, and the latter likely to be no longer felt to the same extent as heretofore, it seems reasonable that the attention of Government should be solicited to the providing of a suitable University building.

4. "An important reason for this proposal is the fact, that there is no building in Calcutta where University Examinations can be held with that convenience and propriety which their importance deserves. The most generally available is the Town Hall; but this is unsuitable in many respects. Its situation is a serious drawback; being far removed both from the schools in which the great majority of the Candidates study, and the houses where they reside. There is also the difficulty of obtaining sole access to it. This was felt more particularly at the late Entrance and B. A. Examinations. In the case of the former, it became necessary to hold the examination in tents on the open plain, to the extreme inconvenience of all parties,—examiners and examined. In the case of the latter, the practice of a Musical Company on the upper floor during a great part of the Examination, and the settlement of the Bengal races, on the fourth day, in a room adjoining the Examination room, very much distracted the attention of the Candidates. In none of the Affiliated Institutions can space be had sufficient for the Examinations. The Entrance was held on one occasion in the Free School, but the distance from the native town and other disadvantages were so obvious, and the crowding together of the Candidates so great, that the trial has not been repeated.

5. "But a University building is required for other purposes. At present, for want of such a Building, the Office of the

Registrar is very inconveniently situated, at a distance from the native town, in Camac Street; the Syndicate has to hold its monthly meetings at the private residence of the Vice-Chancellor; the meetings of the Faculties are held sometimes at the Civil Engineering College, and at other times at the private residence of the President of the Faculty; and the meetings of the Senate, at the residence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Civil Engineering College, or the Town Hall. We shall presently show that University lectures, in certain subjects, should be at once established. Examinations may, under a strong necessity, be held at such of the Affiliated Institutions as have accommodation, however inadequate or inconvenient they may prove for the purpose, but it seems highly desirable that University lectures should be delivered only in a University building. Even, if some one of the Affiliated Institutions could afford the necessary accommodation, it will be apparent that the University could hardly accept it; as this might give rise to a dangerous preference of the Institution selected over the others, which would only result in jealousy and a distrust of the independent position which the common head of so many widely differing bodies should undoubtedly assume.

6. "That no suitable accommodation for the purposes of the University can be had in Calcutta, should, of itself, recommend this proposal to the notice of Government; but there are other reasons which should not be lost sight of. Foremost of these is the influence which such a structure must necessarily have on the community for whose use it is intended. It will bring home more forcibly to the minds of all, the objects to be attained by the University, and it will impress on the natives of India the pains taken and the interest felt by Her Majesty's Government on their behalf. In no country should such influences be disregarded; but in India, where so much depends on outward appearance, it is more especially desirable that the highest Educational Institution of the country should have something more than a name to recommend it to the notice of the people. Moreover a suitable edifice is a necessary

part of all similar Institutions in Europe, with the single exception of the London University; an exception which should not influence the decision of the present question, inasmuch as the London University exists under very different circumstances. It is a University, without an edifice, in a country where the University system is represented by many noble edifices and in a city, where no difficulty can ever be felt in providing accommodation for all its purposes.

7. "If the proposal to erect a University building should meet with the approval of Government, the details of the scheme wlll have to be arranged in communication with a competent Architect: we need only indicate generally what amount of accommodation would be required. A two-storied building on a base of 150 feet square would probably be sufficient. This should contain, on the upper floor, a large Hall of 150 by 100 feet for the First Examination in Arts, the B. A. and all other higher Examinations, and two Theatres, for lectures, of 75 by 50 each. On the basement story, might be a library, rooms for Philosophical Apparatus, and Museums illustrative of Physical Science, rooms for meetings of the different Faculties, a robing room for the Senate, Registrar's Office, and a Hall, somewhat smaller than the hall above stairs, for meetings of the Senate. Such a building would afford ample accommodation for all purposes, except the Entrance Examination, which must be held partly there and partly in some other available building. This, it may be observed, is open to the disadvantage of leaving the Entrance Examination, to a certain extent, as heretofore. But when the large number of Candidates who come forward annually to this Examination is considered, with the addition to the number which may be expected within the next few years, it will be apparent that no adequate provision, except at a needless cost, can be made for all within a single building.

8. "The site of the new edifice should be somewhere in the line of Colootollah Street, so as to be intermediate between the native Colleges on the one hand, and the European and

Eurasian on the other. This is a point of paramount importance. The University being, from its very nature, mainly designed for the native community, their feelings and convenience ought to be very specially consulted. From personal observation and experience, we feel assured that the line now indicated is the most southerly limit that could be regarded as tolerable by the native inhabitants at large; while it has the undoubted advantage of being equally accessible to all the parties principally concerned.

9. "Since our first Report, containing the recommendation in the last paragraph, was prepared, we have learnt that a large space of ground, in the locality now referred to, has been purchased and its being cleared for the erection of a building for the Presidency and Medical Colleges. It probably might be a saving of public money were a portion of this space set apart for the erection of a suitable edifice for the University. This, however, is a question which hardly falls within our province to consider, and we allude to it merely to point out that, should this arrangement be effected, it will be necessary that the separate portion, allotted to the University, shall be under its own control and that the separate building assigned to it shall be called the Calcutta University.

10. "The second matter, referred for our consideration, is the question of University Professorships. Before discussing this question on its own merits, it may be well to show that the establishment of such Professorships is not a deviation from the original constitution of the University, but an extension of its functions, which has been contemplated from the time of its establishment. The functions of the University have hitherto been confined to those of an examining body. Far from depreciating those functions, we feel that the due exercise of them has been attended with the most useful results in the improvement of Education in this country. But while Examination will continue to be the chief duty of the University, we would submit that it was never intended to be its only duty, or that the University should be solely an examining

body. Such was clearly the opinion of the late Court of Directors, as may be seen by the following extract from the Educational Despatch of 1854.

"*It will be advisable to institute, in connexion with the Universities, Professorships for the purpose of the delivery of lectures in various branches of learning, for the acquisition of which, at any rate in an advanced degree, facilities do not now exist in other institutions in India. Law is the most important of these subjects; and it will be for you to consider whether, as was proposed in the plan of the Council of Education to which we have before referred, the attendance upon certain lectures, and the attainment of a degree in law, may not, for the future, be made a qualification for Vakeels and Moonsiffs, instead of, or in addition to, the present system of examination, which must, however, be continued in places not within easy reach of an University.*

"*Civil Engineering is another subject of importance, the advantages of which, as a profession, are gradually becoming known to the natives of India; and while we are inclined to believe that instruction of a practical nature, such as is given at the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, is far more useful than any lectures could possibly be, Professorships of Civil Engineering might perhaps be attached to the Universities, and Degrees in Civil Engineering be included in their general scheme.*

"*Other branches of useful learning may suggest themselves to you, in which it might be advisable that lectures should be read, and special Degrees given; and it would greatly encourage the cultivation of the vernacular languages of India that Professorships should be founded for those languages, and perhaps, also for Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian. A knowledge of the Sanscrit language, the root of the vernaculars of the greater part of India, is more especially necessary to those who are engaged in the work of composition in those languages; while Arabic, through Persian, is one of the component parts of the Urdu language, which extends over so large a part of Hindustan, and is, we are informed, capable of considerable development. The grammar of these*

languages, and their application to the improvement of the spoken languages of the country, are the points to which the attention of these Professors should be mainly directed; and there will be an ample field for their labours unconnected with any instruction in the tenets of the Hindoo or Mahomedan religions. We should refuse to sanction any such teaching, as directly opposed to the principle of religious neutrality to which we have always adhered.

11. "In examining the question on its own merits it will, we think, be sufficient to point out that there are important branches of the curriculum for the Pass Examinations, which must ever be taught with difficulty in all Affiliated Institutions, or, so imperfectly taught, that it seems highly desirable that competent Professors should be appointed to take charge of them. The most immediately urgent of these is Physical Science. It will be apparent that proper instruction cannot be given in this subject, unless the lecturer has at hand Apparatus, Chemicals and Specimens for illustrating his lectures. But these, in India, are costly, scarce, and, except in one or two instances, not to be had at the* Affiliated Institutions. In fact, these Institutions could scarcely be expected to keep a suitable supply of articles so expensive and so difficult of preservation. They would only be required for the most advanced students, or those of the last year, a class which in all Colleges and Institutions, must always be comparatively small in number. Moreover, they would be superfluous, unless one of the teachers, connected with the Institution, understood well how to use them, a contingency which, we may observe, is not likely always to occur; as these persons are usually engaged for general branches of education, and are not likely to have acquired much knowledge of a subject which, in a peculiar degree, requires the entire attention of those who hope to make progress in it.

12. "The Institution which, from its ample resources, has

* The Medical College, owing to its strictly Professional character, is excepted from these observations.

the best means of instructing in this subject is the Presidency College. But even there no Professorship has been established solely for the purpose. There is a chair of Geology, which, however, has not been occupied for the past two years. Lectures in the other branches of Physical Science, are, we believe, given by the Professor of Natural Philosophy:—an arrangement which should only be accepted as a last necessity; as these two subjects are so different and extensive that to ask a single Professor to take charge of both is requiring more than any man should be asked to undertake.

13. "Such then is the mode of instruction, in Physical Science, in the most highly endowed of the Affiliated Institutions. In some of the others, we may say, that it is not even attempted to be efficiently taught. The consequence is, that this subject, which has very properly been made by the Senate, a compulsory part of the B. A. Course, is often left to the undirected resources of the students themselves. In fact, they are left very much to the text-books, with few or none of those aids, in the way of experimental lectures, which are considered in other countries to be essential to a proper understanding of the subject.

14. "It seems to us that this is a case which requires the interference of the University. If the subject of Physical Science be retained in the Course, as we feel strongly persuaded it ought to be, suitable instruction, in some publicly authorised way, should be provided for those who are to be examined in it. It remains to be seen how this can best be effected.

15. "In considering this question, we must look beyond individual wants. It will not be sufficient to attach a chair of Physical Science to one or more of the Affiliated Institutions; it must be common to all. Now, the only manner in which this can be accomplished, with a due regard to the position and requirements of all, is by having a common chair, that is to say, a University Professorship; and the most effective way of securing this end, would be to obtain the services of a gentleman from England, who had made Physical Science a special

study. But a practical mode of providing such a Professorship suggests itself at the present time, as available at less expense than the alternative of a Professor who would devote his whole time to the subject and whose salary would of course be high.

16. "Mr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has suggested a scheme for filling the vacant chair of Geology at the Presidency College, which perhaps might answer equally for the University. His proposal is to make the Geological Survey the centre or nucleus of a School of applied science; lectures in the different branches being supplied by the officers of the Survey, who would be paid from the allowance now made for the Professorship of Geology. If the Bengal Government would sanction the transfer of this Professorship to the University, Mr. Oldham might be asked to adapt his proposal to the requirements of the University. For this, it would be necessary that he should recommend certain officers of the Geological Survey for Professorships in the different branches of Physical Science, and that he should afford them sufficient leisure to discharge the duty. It would appear desirable that each should have the title of University Professor, and that attendance on their lectures should be compulsory for students residing within a reasonable distance of Calcutta. This proposal has the great advantage of entailing no additional expenditure. The money required is already assigned to the Geological Professorship, and the change would be merely placing the latter on a wider and a more useful basis. Failing this arrangement, the services of competent Lecturers, already otherwise professionally occupied in other institutions, might be secured at a comparatively moderate rate.

17. "An objection may be made on the ground that the gentlemen of the Survey are not teachers and that, consequently, their lectures may be in advance of the comprehension of the Candidates, and may possibly not be so well suited for the purpose, as if the lecturers were engaged in education. The objection would appear to assume that men of high education,

who have made considerable progress in the higher branches of Physical Science, are more likely than others to be deficient in that amount of common sense which makes the speaker adapt his discourse to the comprehension of his audience. It seems to us, however, that the proficient Scholar is, of all persons, the least likely to make such a mistake. It may be of service to have a teacher; but no teachers are to be had. We require men who have made a study of Physical Science, and who are well versed in it. Here are a number of gentlemen of this description, who are mostly men of high education and graduates of English Universities; they possess the knowledge we require, and it may fairly be taken for granted that they are competent to communicate the same to others.

18. "Next in importance to the Professorship of Physical Science is a Professorship of Natural Philosophy. It is true that, in this subject, some of the Affiliated Institutions have better means at their disposal for giving suitable instruction than in the former, still the amount and quality of such instruction must, in general, fall far short of what is required for the growing wants of the University. In none of these Institutions is there a Professor of Natural Philosophy, whose time is devoted solely to his chair. The subject, we need hardly point out, is of high importance, and the manner in which it is imparted to the students will necessarily influence their future progress in Honors. It may indeed be urged that the Affiliated Institutions are bound to supply suitable instruction in this, as in the other subjects of Examination, for their students. This is freely admitted, and we believe that with the means at their disposal, they are honestly endeavouring to accomplish this object, as far as they can. But when it is remembered that they are not wealthy corporations, and that, with the single exception of the Presidency College, they have no adequate provision for the endowment of chairs in subjects which require, in order to secure the services of competent Professors, to be liberally endowed, it will be apparent that, in asking them to do so, more would be required than they can reasonably be

expected to perform. If these Institutions are unable sufficently to endow chairs in such branches, we think it not only just but politic for the University, the common head of all, to afford them some assistance. This can be done most effectually by endowing one or more University Professorships and opening the lectures to the students of all the Affiliated Institutions. By this course, the University will place all these Institutions on the same footing as regards those branches in which all have not the same facilities for providing instruction; and, further, the common standard of education will be raised; as it may be expected that the University Professors, selected with care and suitably remunerated, will afford a higher order of instruction than any now to be had in Calcutta.

19. "The present Law professorships, which are apt to be regarded and treated as an integral portion of the Affiliated Institution in which they are held, instead of being designed for the benefit of all, might also, we think, with advantage and without any additional expense to Government, be at once converted into University professorships, open to the students of all Affiliated Institutions, exactly on the same terms, and on the same footing of perfect equality.

20. "The third matter to which our attention has been directed is the question of providing additional Scholarships.

"At present two classes of Scholarships are awarded in Bengal,—the Senior on the result of the First Examination in Arts, and the Junior on the result of the Entrance Examination. Similar Scholarships are also awarded by the Government in the North-Western Provinces, and also we believe in the Punjab. The endowment money is derived, in all cases, from local funds. They are not University Scholarships, although awarded on the result of the University Pass Examinations. They are given on the aggregate of the marks obtained in all subjects, and consequently encourage Candidates only to attain general proficiency at the Pass Examinations. It seems to us desirable that some encouragement should also be given to students to read for Honors. This might be done by awarding a small

number of additional Scholarships on the highest marks obtained in single subjects. Thus the Candidate who obtains the highest marks in Mathematics would receive a Mathematical Scholarships, which he would hold on the condition of reading for Honors in this subject. It would be sufficient if such Scholarships were given only for the First and B. A. Examinations and the number of Scholarships limited in the first instance to two in each subject. Those for the First Examination might be fixed at Rs. 32 per mensem and be tenable for two years. Those for the B. A. at Rs. 50, and be tenable for one year. If this proposal should be approved by Government, it would involve the establishment of Ten Scholarshlps at Rs. 32 per mensem and Twelve at Rs. 50 per mensem, making a total annual charge of Rs. 11,040. As an experiment, however, it might be enough at the outset to award the higher Scholarships of 50 Rs., for the B. A. Examination, to encourage young men to devote more of their time and attention to the cultivation of the more advanced departments in the different branches of Literature, Science and Philosophy. And this could be done, on the limited scale proposed, at an annual cost of only Rupees 7,200. The institution of such Scholarships would in all probability prove so advantageous as to stimulate some of the wealthy members of the native nobility and gentry to endow one or more, which might be designated by their own names. Ultimately, indeed, we might anticipate that even University lectureships would also be similarly endowed.

ALEXANDER DUFF,
H. SCOTT SMITH,
Members of the Sub-Committee.

"*Calcutta University, February* 21*st*, 1862."

APPENDIX.

Extract of paras. 8 and 9, from the letter of the Board of Examiners in Arts, for the Session 1861-62.

8. "The first, and we think the most important, of these matters, is the mode of conducting this and other University Examinations. The Examination was held partly in the Town Hall and partly in tents erected on the Maidan. We understand that this was, on the present occasion, a necessity; but the disadvantages attending it are so considerable, that we think it our duty to draw marked attention to the matter. Many of the Examiners, whose duty it was to be present in the tents, complained of the heat and confinement, which, in the afternoon of each day, was almost more than, with a due regard to health, they should have been exposed to. But if these gentlemen suffered from such causes when they had no mental labour of any nature to perform and were merely acting as policemen, how much more must the candidates have suffered. It is obvious that where men's minds are exposed to the anxiety and labour attending on such an Examination, no effort should be spared to avoid any unusual physical strain. On the present occasion over five hundred candidates were confined in a single tent, which was low, very imperfectly ventilated, and under the direct rays of the sun. We have reason to believe that these circumstances tended materially to alter the results of the Examination, and, in some instances, may have even led to the failure of some of the candidates. In the tent also the seats were so close that it was impossible altogether to guard against copying. The custom of allowing several candidates to sit at the same desk should be avoided. We think that a separate desk should be provided for each, it would then be possible to place the candidates at such distances from each other that copying would be impossible."

9. "The difficulty of finding accommodation for the Candidates presses more and more at every succeeding Examination. There is now no room in Calcutta sufficient to contain the large

number that come forward to the Examinations. The Town Hall, the largest available building, would not have held all that were examined on the present occasion, even if the whole building could have been procured, whereas only a part of the ground-floor was available. We trust the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate will pardon us for observing on this point, that it is unbecoming the dignity of a great University, at the metropolis of the empire, not to have a suitable building under its own management for the conduct of its affairs. The success of this University is no longer a matter of speculation; the applications for Entrance are increasing in a ratio that we believe has no parallel in the history of the world. For those who have entered, additional means of instruction are becoming every year more necessary. Suitable halls in which lectures on some of the Higher Branches, as once proposed, might be given to the students of its many Affiliated Institutions, in which Examinations might be held and degrees conferred, have become a necessity, and we venture to express a hope that means may be taken, before long, to provide a University building worthy of the great objects which the University has been founded to carry out."

RESOLVED:—

"That the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, without at present expressing an opinion as to the details of the Report, are prepared to adopt generally the conclusions of the Sub-Committee that the possession of a University Building and the establisment of University Lectureships and Scholarships, will conduce greatly to the advantage of the University. But, considering the opposite conclusion to which the Faculty of Arts came as to Lectureships in 1858, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, before making any recommendation to the Government, desire to take the opinion of the Senate upon the subject of the Sub-Committee's Report, and for this purpose it is resolved to convene a Special meeting of the Senate to consider the following questions:—

"1st. Is a University Building required, and if so, what should be its situation?

"2nd. Are any, and what, University Professorships or Lectureships required?

"3rd. Are any, and what, University Scholarships required?"

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 2.

The 27th February.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

THE LORD BISHOP.	ARCHDEACON PRATT.
THE HON'BLE CECIL BEADON.	MR. ATKINSON.
CAPTAIN LEES.	MR. COWELL.
DR. DUFF.	MR. FORSYTH.
MR. OLDHAM.	DR. MACPHERSON.
BABOO PROSONO COOMAR TAGORE.	THE HON'BLE C. J. ERSKINE.
,, ROMAPROSAUD ROY.	MR. GREY.
DR. MULLENS.	MR. GOODEVE.
MR. OGILVIE.	MR. MONTRIOU.
BABOO RAMGOPAUL GHOSE.	MR. CROZIER.
DR. GOODEVE.	DR. FAYRER.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.	DR. CHEVERS.
MR. GEO. SMITH.	MR. PARTRIDGE.
MR. THEOBALD.	MR. SCOTT SMITH.

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor proposed the suspension of the ordinary business of the meeting, for the purpose of moving an address to the Right Hon'ble the Chancellor of

the University on the occasion of His Excellency's departure from India.

2. Proposed by the Bishop of Calcutta, seconded by Dr. Chevers, and carried unanimously.

That the Syndicate be requested to prepare a farewell address to His Excellency the Chancellor of the University, which address shall afterwards be circulated among members of the Senate for their approbation, and presented, by the Vice-Chancellor and Senate, to His Excellency.

3. Read a resolution of the Syndicate, Minutes, No. 1, dated 31st January, submitting the following questions for the consideration of the Senate.

1st. Is a University building required, and, if so, what should be its situation?

2nd. Are any, and what, University Professorships or Lectureships required?

3rd. Are any, and what, University Scholarships required?

4. Proposed by Mr. Beadon, seconded by Capt. Lees, and carried.

That the report be referred back to the Syndicate, with a request that the opinions and observations of all the Faculties be taken at length on the whole question, and that their reports be afterwards considered by the Syndicate and brought up in a ripe form for the decision of the Senate.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 14.

The 1st March.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DR. DUFF.
BABOO ROMA PROSAUD ROY.
J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., M. A.
E. GOODEVE, ESQ., M. B.

Read a resolution of the Senate (Minutes, No. 1, dated 27th February para. 2).

RESOLVED :—

That the Lord Bishop be requested to prepare the farewell address of the Senate to His Excellency the Chancellor.

2. Read a resolution of the Senate (Minutes No. 1, dated 27th February, para. 4.)

RESOLVED :—

That the report of the Sub-Committee be referred for the opinions and observations of the Faculties.

3. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor proposed that a letter be written to the Secretary to the Government of India, recom-

mending, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, an increase of Rupees 200 a month in the salary attached to the office of Registrar.

RESOLVED :—

That the proposal be agreed to.

4. Read the following letter, with its enclosures, from the Secretary L. C. P. I. Gowhatty, Vide Minutes No. 1, dated 31st January.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 44, of the 31st ultimo, with its enclosure from the Examiner in Geometry, on some coincidences in the replies of the candidates Nos. 1, 2 and 3, to the Geometrical questions. I beg to enclose a letter from Mr. W. Robinson, Junior, who was the gentleman in attendance in the afternoon in question, and I trust that gentleman's explanation, and a reference to the map of the room, will satisfy you that there could not have been any collusion between the young men who were examined.

"The other gentlemen who kindly assisted in the examination by turns, were Col. Jenkins and the Rev. R. Bland, and these gentlemen can bear testimony to the care taken to prevent the candidates from any possible communication with each other.

"I have only to add that I gave the papers to the gentlemen in attendance on the morning and called in every evening, to despatch the papers, and I have myself not the slightest suspicion of any unfairness.

(Signed) H. DRIVER,
Secretary L. C. P. I., Gowhatty."

RESOLVED :—

That the candidates referred to, be allowed to pass the Examination, and that the Secretary to the L. C. P. I. at Gowhatty be informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are satisfied with the explanation given.

5. Read a letter from Mr. George Smith, a Member of the Senate, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, suggesting

that the University should confer Honorary Degrees, from time to time, on distinguished individuals.

RESOLVED :—

That the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, having fully considered Mr. Smith's suggestion, are of opinion that it will be advantageous to the University to possess the power of conferring honorary Degrees, with certain restrictions, upon persons in India who have, in some definite manner, contributed to the objects for which the University is instituted, but that it is inexpedient that any such person shall be examined.

6. The following additions were made to the Faculties.

Faculty of Arts.

The Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere.

The Hon'ble Samuel Laing.

Faculty of Law.

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.

Faculty of Engineering.

The Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere.

7. The Syndicate proceeded to determine the dates of meetings and Examinations for the approaching official year.

RESOLVED :—

That the following dates be entered in the Calendar.

Annual Meeting of Senate.

Tuesday, February 10th.

Meeting of Syndicate.

Saturday, January 3rd.

Ditto, ditto 24th.

Ditto, February 7th.

Entrance and First Examination in Arts.

Monday, December 1st.

B. A , B. L., and L. L. Examinations.

Monday, January 5th.

M. A. and Honor Examinations.

Monday, February 2nd.

8. The Registrar reported that the Quarterly account current of the University for the quarter ending 31st December, 1861, contained the following particulars.

RECEIPTS.

From Government, ...				14,535	13	6
Proceeds from the Sale of University Publications, ...				878	0	9
Total Rupees,				15,413	14	3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries,.....	1,194	0	0			
Scholarships,.....	528	0	0			
House Rent, ...	300	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	12,513	13	6			
				14,335	13	6
Amount remitted to the General Treasury as per Sub-Treasurer's Receipt No. 660, dated 28th November, 1861,.....				878	0	9
Total Rupees,				15,413	14	3

9. The following Contingent bills were passed,

Messrs. Dey and Co., for a copy of Life of Napoleon, ...	1	4	0
PRINTING.			
Mr. A. G. Roussac, ...	106	4	0
Sundry expenses in the office, ...	16	15	6
Total Rupees,	124	7	6

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 2.

The 4th March.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE C. J. ERSKINE.
A. G. MACPHERSON, ESQ.
J. GOODEVE, ESQ.
BABOO PROSSONO COOMAR TAGORE.
" ROMA PROSAUD ROY.
MOULAVI MOHAMMUD WUZEEH.

1. The Faculty proceeded to elect a representative in the Syndicate for the coming year.

RESOLVED :—

That Baboo Roma Prosaud Roy, be elected.

Read reports from Mr. Montriou and Mr. Macpherson, containing suggestions on the selections of text-books for the L. L. Examination.

RESOLVED :—

That the following alterations be made in the selected course for the L. L. Examination.

For " Colebrooke on Contracts."

Substitute.

" Smith's Law of Contracts or Macpherson on Contracts"

add " Hayne's Law of Equity."

For the words " Norton or Best or Phillips on Evidence."

read " Goodeve, Norton or Best on Evidence."

2. Read a resolution of the Syndicate, Minutes No. 14, dated 1st March, referring a report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate for the opinion of the Faculty.

Resolution of the Faculty on the same.

We are of opinion that a University building is required, but are unable to come to any conclusion regarding a site. The decision of this question will, we consider, depend mainly on the decision come to regarding University Professors; should it be thought expedient to establish Professorships, it would then seem expedient that the building should be situated in the native town, but if, on the other hand, it be ruled that the University is to confine its duties to Examinations, we do not see that inconvenience would result from having the building in some more open, airy, and conspicuous locality.

2. As regards Professorships in Arts, we are also of opinion that it may, when occasion shall require, be expedient to establish University Professorships in connexion with the higher Honor courses; also, that the two subjects mentioned in the report, viz. Physical Science and Natural Philosophy, are subjects in which such Professorships may hereafter be advantageously established.

3. We have not been able to arrive at an unanimous opinion as to the expediency of extending those lectures, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, to third-year students preparing for the B. A. Degree. The observations therefore that we are

about to make on this question are to be understood to be the opinion of the majority.

4. We recognize fully the difficulty which the Sub-Committee has pointed out. There are important branches in the prescribed course which cannot be taught efficiently in most of the Affiliated Institutions other than the Presidency College. It is true that these Institutions can afford instruction to a certain extent, that is to say, they can, as they have already done in more than one instance, enable their students barely to pass for the B. A. Degree in the second class. So far they fulfil their contract with the University. Constituted as these Institutions are, with but slender endowments and some, almost entirely, supported by contributions from the different Missionary bodies with which they are connected, we do not see that more could be required of them.

5. Such then being the case, it remains to be considered whether, constituting as they do, a large and important section of the University, these Institutions should be left to their own resources, confessedly insufficient, or whether means should not be devised, either by the Government or the University, for assisting them with suitable instruction in those branches which they are unable to teach efficiently themselves. We believe that there is no difference of opinion on the first point. All parties agree that the Institutions in question should not be left without aid. The Faculty of Arts when it rejected the establishment of University Professors in 1858, still recognized the difficulty which such Professorships would have been established to meet.

6. The question then that seems to require more especially our consideration is, whether such aid can be best afforded by means of University Professorships. There are obvious reasons which would tend to recommend this course. In the first place, these Professors would be appointed by and continue under the sole control of the Senate, a body which occupies a perfectly neutral and independent position as regards all the affiliated

Institutions, and in which they are all more or less represented. There would consequently be no grounds for any jealousy that might arise, if the students of some institutions were expected to attend the lectures at one of the others. In this case the lectures would be University lectures and would be open to all alike on the same footing of perfect equality. Further, if the resolution that we have recorded above, which provides for lectures in the Honor course be sanctioned by the Senate and the Government, the University will have the machinery not merely for the higher, but also for the lower lectures. The former would probably be for students who had taken the B. A. Degree; but, if a course of lectures were extended over two Sessions, the first might be devoted to the subjects for the B. A. degree, and the second to the higher and Honor subjects. In fact such a course of lectures must necessarily have a lower as well as a higher range, and the lower appears to us to be all that is required to meet the want pointed out by the Sub-Committee. On the other hand, if the proposal to establish these Professorships should be negatived, we cannot see how the difficulty so fully acknowledged by all parties is to be met. It will not be sufficient to open the classes of the Presidency College on equal terms to the students of all the other affiliated Institutions. Even supposing that the Presidency College with its present staff would be able to meet such a sudden demand on its resources as this would occasion, still it is doubtful, if the students from these Institutions would avail themselves of the advantages thus offered to them.

7. Nor again do we think that these Institutions could club together, and, either with or without assistance from Government, establish the lectures they require. To do so with any chance of success, the heads of the Institutions, who would probably have the management, should be composed of persons who, primâ facie, would be likely to pull well together, and consult wisely on their common interests. But such is not the case. In fact, the opposite inference might not unfairly

be drawn, that they are of all persons the most likely to differ on almost every question. Some of these Institutions are strictly Missionary Schools, others are Schools for general education, some are under the direct control of ministers of the Church of England, some under the Free Church of Scotland and one under the Church of Rome. It certainly would seem much more expedient that any common system of Education, provided for these widely differing bodies, should be ruled entirely by a neutral and independent head.

8. For the foregoing reasons, the majority of the Faculty are of opinion that University Professorships in Physical Science and Natural Philosophy, on the plan generally sketched by the Sub-Committee, should be established, and recommend the proposal to the consideration of the Senate.

9. As regards Law Professorships, it does not appear from the report of the Sub-Committee, what special reasons induced them to recommend the transfer of the Law Professors from the Presidency College to the University. We understand, however, that the object was to place the students of all affiliated Institutions on the same footing as regards the fees paid for attendance at the Law Lectures. At present, these fees are said to be less for the Presidency College than for the other affiliated Institutions. We quite think that the Law Lectures should be open to all on the same terms of perfect equality, but the fact that such is not the case does not seem to us to justify the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, it would rather in our opinion, suggest an appeal to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal to rectify what certainly does seem to be a hardship; and we strongly recommend that such an appeal be made. It is possible that in the course of time, it may be expedient to establish a University Professor in Law. In our opinion such a Professor should confine his lectures to the higher or Honor branches of Law Education, but we are of opinion that it would not be expedient for the University to assume charge of the Law classes at present attached to the Presidency College,

so as to supersede entirely the instruction now afforded by that College.

10. We concur, generally, with the Sub-Committee in thinking it expedient to have University Scholarships in Arts but consider that the details of a scheme for founding such Scholarships will be considered, with more propriety, in the Faculty of Arts.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 4.

The 5th March.

Present :—

J. MACPHERSON, ESQ., M. D. *President.*
E. GOODEVE, ESQ., M. B.
N. CHEVERS, ESQ., M. D.
J. FAYRER, ESQ., M. D.
S. B. PARTRIDGE, ESQ.
J. FORSYTH, ESQ.

1. Read a report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate (Minutes No. 14, dated the 1st instant) referred for consideration and report to the Faculty.

RESOLVED :—

1st. That the Faculty consider it expedient for the University to have a building under its own control, and which shall be called the University Building, but they think that the situation and nature of the building must depend on the decision come to by the Senate on the question of establishing University Professorships.

2nd. That they consider it expedient for the University to establish University Professorships in certain of the higher subjects of Examination.

3rd. That the difficulty raised in the report of the Sub-Committee, regarding instructions in the lower subjects in Arts may be met by allowing the Professors, referred to in the foregoing resolution, to give lectures also in those subjects, provided the Government cannot arrange to furnish the instruction required in some manner acceptable to the Institutions affected.

4th. That the Faculty decline to offer any opinion on the question of Law Professorships, or of Scholarships in Arts.

2. Dr. Chevers read the following memorandum.

I consider that, in instituting Professorships in the Calcutta University, it is most advisable that a chair of Hygiene, or Public Health, should be established.

It is a matter of primary national importance in all countries, that every man should be fairly acquainted with those now generally recognised principles, by observance of which the health of communities and of individuals is preserved.

Much as the science of Public Health is now studied, especially by physicians, it is lamentable to observe how absolutely ignorant the great majority of educated persons are of its first and plainest laws. The consequence is, that up to the present moment communities stolidly allow themselves to perish from diseases, the limitation or entire prevention of which is, under Providence, absolutely within their power.

This is more especially the case in India, where, as a general rule, native gentlemen are altogether ignorant and regardless of the laws of Public Health.

The Science of Hygiene is not separately taught in our Home Universities. I, however, feel convinced that, ere long no man, whether in Europe or in India, will be considered to have completed a liberal education, fitting him to become the adviser of the ignorant, the master of a household, and a good citizen, until he shall have acquired a knowledge of its leading principles.

It is especially desirable that the Calcutta University, seated as it is in the unhealthy capital of the unhealthiest, but most improvable, country in the world, should take a lead in bringing about this important measure of educational reform, by affording its alumni that knowledge which will enable them to go forth, as sanitary improvers, throughout Bengal.

If a precedent needed, it will be found in an Act, passed by the State of Massachusetts in April, 1851, in which it was provided, that Hygiene should, thenceforward, be taught in all cases in which the School Committee should deem expedient, and that all School teachers should, thereafter, be examined in their knowledge of the elementary principles of Hygiene.

I apprehend that the duties of the Professorship could be readily undertaken by one of the medical men at the Presidency, especially by either the Superintendent General of Vaccination, or by the Professor of Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College.

RESOLVED :—

That it appears to the Faculty expedient to have, in connexion with the University, a chair of Hygiene, but that the proposal is premature.

3. Read the following letter, from Mr. Partridge, Principal of the Medical College, to the address of the Registrar.

"I have the honor to request that you will do me the favour of submitting the following remarks, on the present University Regulations for the Degree of Medicine and Surgery, for the consideration of the members of the Faculty of Medicine, in order that a recommendation may be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate for the introduction of certain alterations, should they coincide with the opinions expressed.

"The alterations I would wish to recommend are briefly these: a change in the title of the lower degree from Licentiate to that of Bachelor and the abolition of the additional professional examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, which degree I would recommend should be conferred upon all holders

of the lower degree, on their graduating in Arts and paying the usual fees. I bring forward these recommendations, and wish to urge them strongly on the favorable consideration of the Faculty and the Syndicate on the following grounds.

"Under the present University Rules, the Doctor's Degree is (except in every rare cases) virtually unattainable, while the lower degree though conferred only after *two* exceedingly stringent and eminently practical professional examinations, and requiring for its attainment a very prolonged period of study, extending over no less than five academic years, is still, under the present orders of the Senate, permitted only to hold the lowest standing in the University, and to rank below the Degree of Bachelor in the other Faculties.

That the Doctor's Degree is really in most cases unattainable, will appear from the following considerations.

Every Candidate for this Honor is required rightly to have first obtained the degree of Bachelor in Arts, so that, under the present University Regulations, he must, to be successful, pass no less than six Examinations, three in Arts and three in Medicine, I would wish to call attention to what this involves. To prepare for an Arts Examination, whilst prosecuting the comprehensive and difficult subject of medical study, I believe to be out of the question,—every graduate therefore who desires to obtain the higher medical Honor, must graduate in Arts either before or after his five years of medical pupilage. To do so *before*, necessarily postpones the period when he will be in a position to earn his own livelihood to the age of 26 at the least, and this, few men are in a pecuniary position to afford—to graduate *after* obtaining the lower medical degree involves nearly as great difficulties. All who enter Government employ are, from the nature of their engagements, effectually prevented from presenting themselves at Calcutta for the necessary Examinations, and those who establish themselves as private practitioners in the Mofussil, would certainly sacrifice their chances of professional success by leaving their

practices at three separate periods so early in their career. The only individuals to whom these remarks do not apply are the comparatively few, who setting up in private practice at the Presidency are enabled to submit themselves to Examination without inconvenience; these must ever be few in number and may fairly be considered as exceptional. In effect the majority of the medical graduates of the University must perforce rest satisfied with the inferior medical degree; under the circumstances, to depreciate the value of this degree is, I venture to think, to throw a very serious obstacle in the way of medical education, and to deter all but inferior men from entering a profession, the study of which has, I believe, done more already than any other towards the spread of liberal and enlightened views amongst the natives of this country. That the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery *has* been depreciated will, I believe, be readily allowed. It was certainly the intention of the Founders of the University, that this degree should rank with that of Bachelor in the other Faculties, and it was only in consequence of an objection raised, I believe, by Dr. Walker to the title, that even a verbal distinction was permitted to exist. More recently, lower degrees have been established in the other Faculties upon which the title of Licentiate has been conferred; to mark their inferiority, certain distinctions in the form of certificate granted, and in the mode of its presentation have been adopted, and, from a similarity in appellation, the same rules have been made to apply, and I think unfairly to the Degree in Medicine, thus considerably diminishing its value, and placing it on a par with degrees, the standard for the attainment of which is decidedly lower, and the nature of the Examinations very much less comprehensive. The standard adopted in the Medical Examinations has always been a high one, half the number of marks being adopted as the passing qualification, while a mere enumeration of the subject of Examination will suffice to show that they are of a sufficiently comprehensive character, comprising as they do Anatomy, Physiology,

Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Medicine, Surgery, Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. To class gentlemen, who successfully pass through such an ordeal with even the Bachelors in Arts is, I believe, scarcely to give them their deserts, while to place them in an inferior position, is certainly, to my mind, to treat them with injustice. I have twice had the honor of being appointed an University Examiner in Arts, and twice in Medicine, and I have no hesitation in saying, that had the same high standard been in force in the former case as in the latter, I should have been reluctantly compelled to reject a very large majority of the candidates, who, having now received the B. A. Degree are entitled to a higher University position than the far mere severely-tested graduates in Medicine.

To obviate these anomalies, I wish to recommend that the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery be changed into that of Bachelor in Medicine, the change, of course, to be retrospective, and that the attainment of the Doctor's Degree be slightly facilitated by the abolition of the additional professional Examination, the passing of the First Examination in Arts and the B. A., in addition to the attainment of the M. B. Degree, being a sufficient qualification.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Partridge's letter be printed and circulated for the consideration of members and brought up for disposal at the next meeting.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. MACPHERSON,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 4.

The 6th March.

Present :—

THE LORD BISHOP, *President.*
THE HON'BLE CECIL BEADON.
THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON PRATT.
CAPTAIN LEES, LL. D.
REV. W. KAY, D.D.
REV. A. DUFF, D.D., LL. D.
REV. J. MULLENS, D.D.
REV. J. OGILVIE, M.A.
J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., M.A.
THE HON'BLE C. J. ERSKINE.
BABOO RAMGOPAL GHOSE.
T. OLDHAM, ESQ., LL. D.
GEORGE SMITH, ESQ.
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A.
E. COWELL, ESQ., M.A.
REV. K. M. BANERJEE.
W. GREY, ESQ.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of the following members of the Faculty, was appointed to select subjects of Examination in languages for the year 1864.

Dr. Duff.	Mr. Cowell.
Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Sutcliffe.
Captain Lees.	Mr. Banerjea.

2. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representatives in the Syndicate for the approaching official year.

3. The Lord Bishop suggested that the Faculty should come to a determination regarding the mode of electing the President.

After some discussion, it was decided, that the President should be elected by ballot from members proposed and seconded at the meeting.

The following gentlemen were proposed for the office.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon Pratt.
Dr. Duff.
Captain Lees.

Archdeacon Pratt was elected.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot to represent the Faculty in the Syndicate.

The Venerable Archdeacon Pratt.
Dr. Duff.
Mr. Atkinson.

4. Proposed by Mr. Beadon and carried by acclamation.

That the Faculty desire to tender their best thanks to the Lord Bishop for the very able manner in which he has presided over the Faculty during the year.

5. Read a resolution of the Syndicate, (Minute No. 3, dated 1st instant,) submitting for the consideration and report of the Faculty a report of a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate.

Proposed by Captain Lees and carried:

That the second question be considered first.

Proposed by Dr. Duff, and seconded by Mr. George Smith:

That the following series of resolutions be considered seriatim.

"The Faculty of Arts having taken into consideration the whole subject brought up in the report of a Sub-Committee of

the Syndicate, and referred by that body for the opinion, and observations of the Faculty, agree to recommend as follows:—

1. "That, in strict accordance with the express declaration of the Educational Despatch of 1854, that 'It will be advisable to institute in connexion with the Universities, Professorships for the purpose of the delivery of Lectures in various branches of learning, for the acquisition of which, at any rate in an advanced degree, facilities do not now exist in other Institutions in India,'—and with the further declaration that 'Law is the most important of these subjects,'—Law Professorships be now established in the Calcutta University; and that as there is already a Law Faculty connected with the University, while there are Government Law Professorships connected with one of its affiliated Colleges, these be at once converted, without any additional expense to Government, into University Professorships, open to duly qualified students of all affiliated Institutions, exactly on the same terms and on the same footing of perfect equality.

2. "That, in accordance with a distinct suggestion in the same Despatch, Professorships of Civil Engineering be instituted in the Calcutta University—and that as there is already a Civil Engineering Faculty connected with the University, while there are Government Civil Engineering Professorships, under the designation of an affiliated College, which yet, most anomalously, has not the means of qualifying students in Languages, Literature or Philosophy, to enable them to become Graduates in Arts—these Civil Engineering Professorships be, without any additional expense to Government, forthwith converted into University Professorships.

3. "That, in accordance with the spirit and obvious intent of these several declarations and suggestions, Medical Professorships be instituted in the Calcutta University; and that as there is already a Medical Faculty connected with the University, while there are Government Medical Professorships, on the same anomalous footing with respect to the University as

those of the Civil Engineering College, these Medical Professorships be, without any additional expense to Government, at once converted into University Professorships.

4. "That, in strict accordance with another express suggestion of the Educational Despatch, Professorships of the learned oriental languagas, namely, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, with their leading derivative vernaculars—be established in the University; and that as there are already such Government Professorships in the Sanskrit and Mahomedan Colleges, these, without any additional expense to Government, be converted into University Professorships and Tutorships; that, moreover, considering the incalculable importance of the due culture, under efficient guidance, of these languages in the prospective education of eighty or ninety millions of native fellow-subjects of the British Crown, a Faculty of oriental languages be created to take the charge and management of this whole department, in which special degrees might be awarded as evidently contemplated in the Educational Despatch.

5. "That, in accordance with the clause in the Despatch which expressly states that 'other branches of useful learning may suggest themselves in which it might be advisable that Lectures should be read'—more especially those 'branches of learning, for the acquisition of which facilities do not now exist in other Institutions in India'—Professorships of Physical Science and of Natural Philosophy be instituted in the University, agreeably to the recommendation in the report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate and for the reasons therein assigned.

6. "That, in full accordance with the spirit and intent of the last quoted paragraphs from the Educational Despatch, a Professorship of *Paideutics*, or of Education viewed theoretically and practically as a Science and an Art, be instituted in the University; that Education be recognized as one of the learned professions along with those of Law, Medicine and others, thereby elevating the office of Educator to the rank and dig-

nity and social consequence which ought intrinsically to belong to it; that special Licenses and Degrees of different grades be conferred, after due examination, on those who are found to possess the requisite qualifications; and that, for the effective superintendence and regulation of this new, but vitally important department, a separate Faculty of Education be created.

7. "That, in order immediately and satisfactorily to carry out the foregoing objects in whole or in part, as also those other pressing objects indicated in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate, a suitable building, under the designation of the Calcutta University, be erected, of sufficient magnitude to afford the necessary accommodations, in some such central locality as that pointed out in the same report; that, with a view to ensure to it, its pre-eminent position and real grandeur as the nursing mother of all the Schools and Colleges destined for the improved education of the teeming millions, of Eastern and Northern India, the edifice should stand out conspicuously by itself, altogether distinct from, and independent of any other Building or Institution, public or private, affiliated or unaffiliated, Government or non-Government;—and that, in the selection of a site, care should be taken that it be such as to admit of additions being made to the Building, from time to time, according as the onward progress of physical, intellectual and social development may suggest or demand the creation of new Lectureships or Professorships."

Amendment by Captain Lees:

That the Faculty proceed to consider the questions referred for their consideration by the Syndicate.

Amendment carried.

Proposed by Dr. Duff, and seconded by Mr. George Smith:

That certain University Professorships are required.

Amendment by Mr. Banerjee:

That this Faculty, without pronouncing on the question of Professorships to be attached to the University in the special Faculties of Law, Civil Engineering and Medicine,

are of opinion that no Professorships should be attached to the University in connexion with the Examination in Arts.

Amendment carried.

Proposed by Mr. Beadon, seconded by Mr. Banerjee:

That a University Building is required; that it should be situated in the native part of Calcutta; and that it should be capable of extension.

The hour being late, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 13th instant.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
J. H. PRATT,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 2.

The 8th March.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT NAPIER, *President.*
THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT.
COL. STRACHEY.
T. OLDHAM, ESQ., LL. D.
G. TURNBULL, ESQ.,
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A.
H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ., A. B.

1. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and a representative in the Syndicate for the approaching official year.

RESOLVED :—

That the Honorable Sir Robert Napier, be elected President and Major Warrand representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

2. Read a resolution of the Syndicate (Minutes No. 14, dated 1st March) referring a report of a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate for the opinion and observations of the Faculty.

RESOLVED :—

That the question of University Professorships, the second matter noticed in the report, be considered first.

2nd. That the consideration of the question be limited to the expediency of establishing Professorships in Civil Engineering.

Proposed by Dr. Oldham, seconded by Col. Strachey.

That it is inexpedient that Professorships and Lectureships, in those branches of Science that form a part of the ordinary education of a Civil Engineer, should be founded as a portion of the University establishment.

Carried.

Proposed by Dr. Oldham and seconded by Col. Strachey.

That a University building is required.

Carried.

5. Proposed by the Archdeacon and seconded by Mr. Scott Smith.

That the building be in the native town.

Amendment by Col. Strachey.

That the University building will be best placed immediately in front of the Small Cause Court.

The amendment having been put to the Vote was carried.

Proposed by Dr. Oldham and seconded by Col. Strachey.

That University Scholarships in Civil Engineering are not required.

Carried.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
R. NAPIER,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 3.

The 14th March.

The Senate assembled in the Marble Hall of Government house, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Earl Canning, Chancellor of the University.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor read the following address.

To His Excellency Earl Canning G. C. B. K. S. I. Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

My Lord,—We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Senate of the University of Calcutta, desire to offer to your Excellency, the assurance of our respectful gratitude for the benefits which you have conferred on our University, and of our regret at the approaching severance of the ties, which have closely connected you with it during five eventful years.

Although the institution of the University was designed under the Government of your illustrious predecessor, yet it was during your Excellency's administration that the necessary measures were brought to maturity, and the University called into existence, so that your name will always be associated

with it, not only as its first Chancellor, but also as one of its founders and earliest benefactors.

We regard it as no slight advantage to one of the youngest Universities of the British Empire that its highest office was first filled by a nobleman whose own early career was marked by brilliant distinction in the most ancient of those Universities, and whose example may well convince our students that in the fulfilment of high political functions, a thorough academical education and general literary culture are scarcely less important than the more obvious requirements of special knowledge and statesmanship.

We also gratefully acknowledge that the Chancellorship in your hands has not been a mere titular office. In the anxious times through which the Empire has lately passed, in the midst of overwhelming cares of State calmly sustained, and of extreme perils courageously overcome, you did not allow the difficulties of the greatest crisis that any Governor-General has been called on to meet to prevent your attention to the great cause of Education in India. In the welfare of the University entrusted to your care, you have ever shewn the liveliest interest. And when for a time Her Majesty's Government at home hesitated to sanction the views of the Senate, it was through your advocacy that doubtful points were explained, objections cleared away, and our recommendations approved and carried into effect.

We feel, therefore, that the present prosperity of our University and the hold which it has already gained on public opinion in India, is in no slight degree due to your Excellency's thoughtful guidance and fostering care. Encouraged by these proofs of your good will, we do not doubt that in using the influence which you will justly exercise in the discussion and determination of Indian questions, the great objects which the Senate are desirous to promote will not be forgotten, and that measures by which they seek to improve the intellectual and moral condition of this great country will receive from you a

careful consideration, and, if wisely framed, a generous support.

We now bid your Excellency respectfully and sorrowfully farewell. We desire to follow you from India with the hearty expression of our thanks for the past and good wishes for the future. And we trust that a career is now opening before you in England, happy and honorable in the highest sense, as presenting large and abundant opportunities of doing good and receiving its best reward in the consciousness of public duties earnestly and faithfully fulfilled.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY,—I esteem it as a great honor to receive this address. The interest which I feel for the University of which I have just ceased to be Chancellor, must not be measured by the opportunities which I have had of helping its advancement. Of all the shortcomings, which have necessarily attended upon an administration carried on through times of civil trouble and of financial difficulties, there has been none which has caused me more regret than that which has resulted from the necessity to withhold, for so many years, all increase of expenditure for education. And, although this necessity has pressed indiscriminately upon education of every class, it is in regard to the education of the higher ranks of Native Society that I have most deplored it. Sir, I am satisfied that in giving to those ranks, not in Calcutta only, but elsewhere in India, the opportunities of a liberal education which shall be acceptable to them, the British power in India would find a great help to good government and one of its best safeguards. But it has not been possible to attempt this, and mainly for the same reason, no progress has been made towards giving to your University a local habitation of its own. I trust, however, that better times are at hand; and, if so, I am certain that the University will have lost nothing by the transfer of its chief office into the hands of one so eminently qualified to watch over its interests as my noble friend who is now Governor-General.

In reference to the suggestion in your address that the great objects which the Senate are desirous to promote, may receive support from me after I shall have left this country, I am disposed to think that I leave the University in a condition, so well established and promising, that it will stand in little need of aid from without. But its interests will, at all times, command my best consideration and services.

I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen of the Senate, for the gratifying terms of your address and for your warmly-expressed good wishes; and, with very sincere regret at the severance of our connection, I bid you farewell.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. RITCHIE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 15.

The 15th March.

Present :—

DR. DUFF, IN THE CHAIR.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
BABOO RUMAPRUSAD ROY.

The following report of the Syndicate, on the business of the past year, was read and approved.

Examinations have been held during the year in the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. The names of the successful candidates, at each examination, will be found in the printed Minutes of the Syndicate. The appended tables show the general result and afford a comparison with the results of past years.

2. Certain of the candidates for Entrance obtained possession of the question papers before the Examination. It was supposed that they had accomplished this through the printers connected with the press of the Bengal Printing Company, at which the papers had been printed, but a prosecution at the Police Court, instituted against the printer and one of the Students, failed for want of sufficient evidence.

The question papers for the First Examination in Arts had been printed at the same time and place as the Entrance questions, and, although no evidence transpired to show that they also had been tampered with, still it was thought advisable to assume that such had been the case.

Both Examinations were postponed for a month and new papers prepared. These were printed with considerable precaution and there is every reason to suppose that they were not again interfered with.

Six of the Entrance Candidates were suspected of having been engaged in the abstraction of the papers, but as the evidence, although strongly presumptive of guilt, was not sufficient to ensure a conviction, it was not thought advisable to exclude them from the postponed Examination at which they all appeared and failed.

3. The Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Law have noticed in the report, which accompanied the result of the Examination, the highly creditable nature of the answering in Law. All the Candidates have passed and Opender Nath Mitter, who was first on the list, has obtained the Gold Medal, which has been earned, on the present occasion, for the first time.

4. The following have been added to the list of Affiliated Institutions which have the privilege of preparing Candidates for the higher University Examinations.

(Connected with Government.)

Ajmere School.

(Unconnected with Government.)

St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.

St. John's College, Agra.

5. The following have been added to the list of places, where University Examinations may be held.

Lucknow in Oude.

Gowhatty in Assam.

Kandy in Ceylon.

6. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Senate.

T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Col. H. M. Durand.
E. H. Lushington, Esq.
Major W. E. Warrand.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq. M. A.
Raja Kally Kissen, Bahadoor.
J. G. Medlicott, Esq. B. A.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq. M. A.
Baboo Roma Nath Tagore.

7. A slight change has been introduced in the constitution of the Board of Examiners in Arts. Hitherto the same Board of Examiners conducted both the Entrance and B. A. Examinations, but owing to the institution of the new Examination in Arts, it has been found expedient to appoint two Boards, one for the Entrance Examination and the other for the First and B. A. Examinations.

The Board of Examiners in Arts for the current year was constituted as follows.

Entrance Examination.

English and Classics, ...	Rev. J. Richards. J. Graves, Esq., (Junior.)
Sanscrit, ...	Baboo Shome Nath Mookerjee.
Bengali, ...	Rev. Lall Behari De. Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerjee.
Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Oorya, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
History and Geography, ...	Rev. E. Storrow. J. Bruce, Esq.
Mathematics, ...	H. Scott Smith, Esq. Rev. W. Sampson.

First and B. A. Examination.

English and Classics, ...	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. N. H. Thomson, Esq.
Sanscrit and Bengali, ...	Baboo Shome Nath Mookerjee. ,, Rajender Lall Mitter.
Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Oorya, ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjee.
History, ...	N. H. Thomson, Esq. Major W. E. Warrand.
Mathematics, ...	Rev. W. S. Mackay, D. D. R. Thwaytes, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science,...	George Smith, Esq. J. Graves, Esq., (Senior.)
Physical Science, ...	S. B. Partridge, Esq. R. Jones, Esq.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, ...	George Smith, Esq.
Natural Theology, ...	Rev. J. Mullens.
Logic and Rhetoric, ...	R. Jones, Esq.
Elements of Jurisprudence,	A. G. Macpherson, Esq.
Natural Philosophy, ...	Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt.
Mathematics, ...	R. Thwaytes, Esq.

8. The undermentioned gentlemen conducted the Law Examinations.

W. A. Montriou, Esq. and A. G. Macpherson, Esq.

9. The following gentlemen have been appointed to conduct the Examinations in Medicine.

Anatomy,.....	S. B. Partridge, Esq.
Chemistry, ...	F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
Botany, ...	T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Medicine and Midwifery, ...	A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery,.....	A. Webb, Esq., M. D.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, ...	W. Crozier, Esq.

10. The undermentioned gentlemen conducted the last Examination for the degree of L. C. E.

Engineering, ... Major W. E. Warrand.
Drawing and Geodesy, ... Major W. S. Sherwill.
Mathematics and Mechanics, R. L. Martin, Esq., M. A.

11. The following is a Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the University from 1st October, 1860 to 28th February, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

From Government, ...				Rs. 56,150	8	10
Fees.						
M. A. Degree, ...	50	0	0			
B. A. Degree, ...	1,825	0	0			
B. L. Degree, ...	750	0	0			
L. L. Degree, ...	575	0	0			
First Examination in Arts, ...	1,630	0	0			
Ditto in Medicine, ...	80	0	0			
Second Ditto ditto, ...	500	0	0			
L. C. E. Degree, ...	250	0	0			
Entrance, ...	9,330	0	0			
				14,990	0	0
Book Fund.						
Proceeds from the Sale of University Publications, ...				7,726	9	3
Total Rupees,				78,867	2	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

Remuneration to Examiners,	21,500	0	0			
Scholarships,.....	2,944	0	0			
Establishment, ...	6,766	0	0			
Contingencies, ...	23,240	8	10			
House Rent,.....	1,700	0	0			
				56,150	8	10
Paid to the General Treasury, ...				22,716	9	3
Total Rupees,				78,867	2	1

Result of the Examinations for each year since the commencement of the University.

Year.	Number of Candidates.	Average Age.	Average proportion educated at Govt. Schools.	Religion.			Number passed.		Average proportion of passed to total number of Candidates.
				Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	First Divn.	Second Divn.	
			Entrance Examination.						
1857	244	...	74.18	202	12	30	115	47	66.39
1858	464	17.82	74.35	416	11	37	29	82	23.92
1859 March	706	18.4	78.75	653	18	35	107	233	48.15
1859 Dec.	705	17.96	69.50	626	27	52	65	178	34.46
1860	808	17.78	64.72	715	26	67	50	365	51.36
1861	1,058	17.85	56.23	966	41	51	73	404	45.08
			First Examination in Arts.						
1861	163	19.63	53.43	154	2	7	15	82	58.28
			B. A. Examination.						
1858	13	23	84.61	10	...	3	...	2	15.38
1859	20	23	75	17	...	3	3	7	50.
1860	65	...	64.6	55	4	6	6	7	20.
1861	39	...	82.05	33	3	3	5	10	38.33
1862	34	...	76.47	30	1	3	1	23	70.58
			B. L. Examination.						
1858	19	...	100	18	...	1	11		57.88
1859	20	...	100	20	...	...	3		15.
1860	22	...	100	20	...	2	10		45.45
1861	17	...	100	17	...	...	8	6	82.35
1862	13	...	100	13	...	...	8	5	100.
			L. L. Examination.						
1861	7	...	100	7	...	...	2	...	28.57
1862	16	...	100	16	...	...	4	6	62.5
			L. M. S. First Examination.						
1857	12	20	100	8	...	4	6	6	100.
1858	40	22	100	34	...	6	9	15	60.
1859	31	21	100	25	...	6	6	6	34.70
1860	31	...	100	26	...	5	4	9	41.93
1861	16	...	100	16	...	..	...	7	43.75
			L. M. S. Second Examination.						
1861	20	...	100	19	...	1	3	11	70.
			L. C. E. Examination.						
1861	10	...	100	9	...	1	4	2	60.

RESOLVED :—

That the foregoing report be read at the annual meeting of the Senate.

2. That the annual meeting be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 25th instant at 5 P. M., if that day should be convenient for the Vice-Chancellor.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Senate.

T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Col. H. M. Durand, C. B.
E. H. Lushington, Esq.
Major W. E. Warrand.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.
M. Kempson, Esq.
Raja Kally Kissen Bahadoor.
J. G. Medlicott, Esq.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq.
Baboo Roma Nath Tagore.

RESOLVED :—

That the undermentioned gentlemen be attached to the Faculty of Arts :

E. H. Lushington, Esq.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq.
M. Kempson, Esq.
Raja Kally Kisson Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq.
Baboo Roma Nath Tagore.

Faculty of Law : T. H. Cowie, Esq.

Faculty of Medicine : F. N. Macnamara, Esq.

Faculty of Civil Engineering : Major W. E. Warrand, J. G. Medlicott, Esq.

3. The Syndicate proceeded to elect Examiners in Civil Engineering for the next Examinations.

RESOLVED:—

That the undermentioned gentlemen be elected.

In Engineering, ... Major Warrand.
,, *Mathematics,* ..... Mr. Sutcliffe.
,, *Drawing and Geodesy,*..... Capt. Perkins.

Read the following report of the Honor Examiners in Arts on the result of the late M. A. Honor Examinations.

"We have the honor to report for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the conclusion of the M. A. and Honor Examinations.

"Three Candidates appeared at the former and one at the latter Examination. Two were examined in Mathematics and two in Mental and Moral Science. Of the optional portion of the course for the latter Examination, one selected the Evidence of Revealed Religion and the other the elements of Jurisprudence.

"All the Candidates have failed to display that amount of proficiency which should, in our opinion, entitle them to pass the Examination.

"In adopting a standard for passing we have endeavoured to adhere to what we conceive to have been the intention of the Senate as expressed in paragraphs 32, 37 and 38 of the B. A. Regulations. But as these paragraphs only generally indicate the Standard required, we have found it necessary to define it more minutely.

"The "competent knowledge" required in paragraph 38 from Candidates for the Degree of M. A., we have tested by requiring them on each paper to answer three questions thoroughly out of ten and to obtain half marks on the whole.

"Paragraph 32 directs that the successful Candidates for Honors shall be arranged in order of proficiency and in three classes. Inasmuch as any Honor will carry with it the Degree of M. A., we are of opinion that the standard for the third class in Honors should be the same as the standard for the M. A. Degree. To obtain the second class in Honors, we think

that, on each paper, the Candidate should answer four questions thoroughly and obtain 3-5th marks; and to attain the first class in Honors that he should answer, on each paper, five questions thoroughly and obtain 7-10th marks. In all cases we suppose the number of questions on a paper to be limited to ten."

(Signed) JOHN H. PRATT,
JOSEPH MULLENS,
GEORGE SMITH,
RICHARD JONES,
A. G. MACPHERSON,
ROBT. THWAYTES.

RESOLVED:—

That the result of the Examinations be confirmed and that the report be considered at the next meeting.

Baboo Roma Prosaud Roy drew the attention of the Syndicate to the small encouragement given by Government, in the distribution of patronage to Graduates of the University, but stated that in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor he was unwilling to make any definite motion on the subject, and proposed that it should be considered at the next meeting.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
ALEXANDER DUFF,
Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 5.

The 20th March.

Present :—

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT, *President.*
THE LORD BISHOP.
THE HON'BLE CECIL BEADON.
CAPT. LEES.
THE REV. A. DUFF, D.D., LL. D.
THE REV. J. MULLENS, D.D.
THE REV. J. OGILVIE, M.A.
J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ. M.A.
PUNDIT ESHER CHUNDER BIDYASHAGUR.
T. OLDHAM, ESQ., LL. D.
GEORGE SMITH, ESQ.
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ.
E. COWELL, ESQ.
THE REV. K. M BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE C. J. ERSKINE.
J. MCCRINDLE, ESQ., M.A.
BABOO ROMA NATH TAGORE.

As the Minutes of the last meeting had not been seen by all the members of the Faculty, they were read and confirmed.

2. The following resolution proposed at the last meeting was put to the vote and carried.

That a separate building for the University is required; that it should be situated in the native part of Calcutta; and that it should be capable of extension.

3. Proposed by the Lord Bishop, seconded by Mr. Beadon and carried.

That six Studentships be founded of Rupees 40 per mensem tenable for one year, one to be given to the highest Candidate in each subject at the B. A. Examination; (it being a condition that the Candidate receives the degree of B. A.) and that every such University Student, on gaining an M. A. degree at the end of the year, shall receive a further sum of Rupees 500.

4. Proposed by Mr. Beadon, seconded by Dr. Lees, and carried.

That Dr. Kay and Mr. Erskine be associated with the Registrar as a Sub-Committee to prepare a report for the consideration of the Faculty at its next meeting, embodying the views of the majority of the Faculty on the questions referred for its consideration by the Syndicate.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
JOHN H. PRATT,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 3.

The 2nd April.

Present :—

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
HON'BLE SIR BARTLE FRERE.
HON'BLE CECIL BEADON.
HON'BLE SAMUEL LAING.
HON'BLE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NAPIER.
C. B. TREVOR, ESQ.
F. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M.D.
CAPT. LEES, LL. D.
THE REV. W. KAY, D.D.
THE REV. A. DUFF, D.D., LL. D.
T. OLDHAM, ESQ., LL. D.
H. WOODROW, ESQ., M.A.
BABOO PROSONO COOMAR TAGORE.
THE REV. J. MULLENS, D.D.
THE REV. J. OGILVIE, M.A.
MAULAVI MOHOMED WUZEEH.
PUNDIT ESHER CHUNDER BIDYASHAGUR.

E. GOODEVE, ESQ., M.A.
J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., M.A.
COL. STRACHEY.
VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT.
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A.
E. B. COWELL, ESQ., M.A.
REV. K. M. BANERJEE.
A. G. MACPHERSON, ESQ.
J. FORSYTH, ESQ.
J. MACPHERSON, ESQ., M.D.
HON'BLE C. J. ERSKINE.
W. GREY, ESQ.
J. GOODEVE, ESQ.
W. A. MONTRIOU, ESQ.
J. FAYRER, ESQ., M.D.
N. CHEVERS, ESQ., M.D.
S. B. PARTRIDGE, ESQ.
H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.
MAJOR WARRAND.
F. N. MACNAMARA, ESQ., M.D.
RAJAH KALLY KISSEN BAHADOOR.
J. W. MCCRINDLE, ESQ.
BABOO ROMA NATH TAGORE.

The Registrar read the report of the Syndicate, on the business of the past year.

2. The Hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere moved, and Dr. Forsyth seconded, the adoption of the report. *The motion was put to the meeting and carried.*

3. The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon moved, and Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore seconded, a resolution proposing the appointment of the Faculties for the approaching official year. *The motion was carried.*

4. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta proposed a resolution expressing the loss which the University had sustained in the death

of the Hon'ble William Ritchie, its late Vice-Chancellor. His Lordship spoke as follows.

"I think, Sir, that when we entered this room, one feeling must have been present to the minds of us all. We missed the familiar face of one, who was not wont to absent himself from our annual gatherings, who held among us the office which though only second in dignity, is undoubtedly first in practical importance, and who has sometimes, in virtue of that office, addressed to us, on these occasions, grave and kindly words of advice and encouragement. The voice which spoke those words can be heard no more among men, and it would be a heartless and ungracious thing to begin the work of conferring honor on the living, without some tribute of gratitude and affection to the memory of the dead. And I am sure that never could such tribute be more fitly paid than by the University of Calcutta to its late Vice Chancellor. I have alluded to his services as presiding in our Senate, but I do not rest his claims to our grateful remembrance upon his appearances on occasions of public debate or formal ceremony. The office of Vice-Chancellor of this University is no merely public or formal dignity, its duties cannot be discharged without much conscientious labour, and a real sacrifice of time and thought. How Mr. Ritchie performed this I can tell this assembly, if it needs to be told, from a somewhat intimate experience. During the last year I have had the honor of sitting with him in the Syndicate, and I can therefore testify to the hearty zeal, the earnest diligence, and thorough knowledge of minute details with which he entered into all our discussions. It would be an exaggeration to attribute to any man a love for a University like ours, which can as yet boast of no time-honored or ennobling associations, and which has not even a local habitation to give form and visible reality to its name. But if Mr. Ritchie could not feel a love for this University, such as we entertain towards those familiar scenes in which we received our education in youth, or worked in later life, I am quite sure that he

at least regarded it with a living interest and pleasure and pride, that he looked forward to its future with hope and confidence, and that in the midst of absorbing professional duties, he never shrank from voluntary and hearty labour in its cause. Having accepted a difficult and responsible office, he knew that it was the part of an upright man to make that responsibility a reality. He brought to bear upon it a threefold knowledge, a twenty years' experience of India, a knowledge of law in which he had few rivals in this country, and a knowledge of general English education acquired at the two illustrious seminaries of Eton and Cambridge. And when, in addition to these recollections of his services, I remind you of that kindness of soul, and geniality of manner, which toil and weariness never quenched, which added friendliness to our meetings and warmth to our interest in our duties, I am sure that there is no heart here which will not grieve for his loss, to our weak judgments so premature, and reverence his memory and cherish his example. And this thought of his example leads me to address a few concluding words to you, my friends, the students of this University, who are assembled here to-day to receive from us the honorable distinctions of which you have proved yourselves worthy. For obvious reasons, I cannot speak to this mixed assembly all that is in my heart to say on such a subject. But still we have much common ground, I can remind you that your Vice-Chancellor was a thoroughly good man, and that his goodness showed itself in a manner full of instruction for you. It is natural that, in pursuing your academical studies, you should be incited to industry, not only by their intrinsic value, but by the hope of attaining through them, success on a wider stage than that of the University, of securing for yourselves, in the battle of life, worldly comfort and honour. The existence of such motives, inferior though they are, is inevitable, and we ourselves sanction them by attaching outward rewards to diligence and ability. But this makes it the more necessary that we should warn you that they are

not without their drawbacks. Worldly success is very apt to make us selfish, worldly honour to make us arrogant or vain, popularity to turn us into timorous or unstable seekers after human applause. It is good for us then to contemplate one example in which these lawful objects are attained, and the perils attending them avoided. Our late Vice-Chancellor was a man who reached a high degree of prosperity and popularity, and yet remained entirely unspoiled. The increase of wealth never chilled his free-hearted benevolence, the regard and applause of his contemporaries never led him to do violence to his conscience for the sake of men's approbation. Try to imitate him in these things. Try to live for others, for some good end, some object not quite ephemeral, something better than money and self-indulgence. Try to bear your part, humble though it may be, in making the millions of your follow-countrymen happier, wiser, better than they are. He, for whom we are this day sorrowing, desired and laboured that every one of you should be helped, through the education encouraged by this University,

> At least not rotting like a weed,
> But having sown some generous seed,
> Fruitful of further thought and deed,
>
> To pass, when life her light withdraws,
> Not void of righteous self-applause,
> Nor in a merely selfish cause,
>
> In some good cause, not in his own,
> To perish wept for, honoured, known.

But I am straying from the subject on which I was instructed to speak to you, and I will therefore at once propose, without detaining you longer, that the following Resolutions be adopted by the Senate and recorded in this day's proceedings:

"The Senate of the University of Calcutta on the occasion of their annual public meeting, desire to express their deep sense of the grievous loss which the University has sustained in the death of its Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble William Ritchie.

"The Senate sorrowfully but thankfully record their obligations to Mr. Ritchie for his kindness and courtesy in presiding over their deliberations, for the warm interest which he felt in the welfare of the University, for the accurate knowledge which he acquired of all the details of its management, for the enlightened view which he took of its future influence on the moral and intellectual improvement of India, for the conscientious diligence and untiring zeal with which he devoted time and trouble to the concerns of a purely honorary office, in spite of the engrossing cares which fell upon him, first as Advocate-General and more recently as a member of the Supreme Council.

"The Senate believe that the kindness, diligence, uprightness, and liberality which thus distinguished Mr. Ritchie in his connection with the University, were only instances of the principles which guided his whole life, so that for the sake of India, no less than of the particular institution entrusted to their Government, they regard his loss as a great public calamity.

"They are sure that though he has been thus early removed from his career of usefulness, his memory will not soon pass away, but will long be cherished as an example to themselves and to all connected with the University, of the spirit in which responsibility should be accepted and duty discharged."

The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon seconded the Resolution and said:—

"SIR,—I am sure that all here present must have cordially agreed in every word that has been spoken by the Lord Bishop, and that I may venture both for myself and on behalf of the members of the Senate to express our thanks for the just and eloquent tribute he has paid to the memory of our friend and colleague, and for the admirable exhortation he has addressed to the young graduates of the University. I will not mar the effect of His Lordship's words by any further observations of my own, but will content myself by seconding the Resolutions which have been read to the Meeting."

The motion was put to the Meeting and carried.

The names of the successful candidates for degrees were then read as follows :—

B. A. GRADUATES, 1862.

Juggeshur Mookerjee, Bama Churn Banerjee, Bhairab Chunder Banerjee, Brojendrocoomar Seal, Denesh Chunder Roy, Doorga Doss Dutt, Hurro Lall Roy, Isher Chunder Chuckerbutty; Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Khetter Prosad Mookerjee, Kristo Mohun Mookerjee, Madub Chunder Roy, Mohim Chunder Haldar, Mohinder Lall Seal, Mutty Lall Sircar, Oghur Nath Ghose, Parbutty Churn Roy, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Poresh Nath Banerjee, Rajmohun Mookerjee, Rojoni Nath Chatterjee, Tarra Prosono Doss, Tiery, F. T. H., Umbica Churn Bose.

B. L. GRADUATES, 1862.

Opender Nath Mitter, Prosono Coomar Bose, Rama Nath Nundy, Omerto Lall Chatterjee, Nobin Chunder Dey, Nobin Kissen Mookerjee, Omesh Chunder Sircar, Judoo Nath Mookerjee, Bycanto Nath Paul.

Each candidate was led forward by the Principal of the College at which he had been educated and presented to the Senior Fellow in the following form :—

"Honorable Sir,—I present to you A. B. of the ——— College, who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of —, to which I pray he may be admitted."

On which, the Senior Fellow handed the diploma of the degree to the candidate, saying :—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Senior Fellow of the University, I admit you A. B. to the degree of —, and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same."

After the distribution of the degrees the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Senate as follows :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,—You will not expect from me, on this occasion, an elaborate discourse, such as we have had

the pleasure and great advantage of hearing on former occasions of this nature, when a Chancellor or a Vice-Chancellor of the University has presided at the conferring of degrees. I fill this situation on this occasion only by the accident which finds me to-day your Senior Fellow, and it would be presumptuous in one who, in comparison with those whom he addresses, has so much to learn and so little to teach, to occupy your time at any length. Indeed I might have asked to be excused from making any address to you, but for two reasons; one, because I should regret if what I believe to be a good and wholesome practice were to be broken through by default of mine; the other because I should regret if those of our young friends around who will sever their connexion with our University to-day, were to leave this hall without a word of kindly encouragement and parting advice.

Like my friend, Mr. Beadon, I would not, by any rude words of mine, deaden the effect of those eloquent and touching expressions with which the Lord Bishop moved us to do due honor to the memory of our late Vice-Chancellor. But having to speak on this occasion, I cannot but keenly feel why it is that I am addressing you, and why it is that I am not in my more proper and more suitable place, sitting amongst you as a listener to the address of another. One word on this sad subject will be allowed me. Death has indeed been visibly stalking amongst us of late; striking our highest, our brightest, our best. This is not the place for the show of mere private sorrow. But when private sorrow does but intensify our sense of a public calamity, and notably a calamity to this University, we do well, on such an occasion as this, publicly to deplore our loss, and openly to manifest the grief that fills us.

The year that has just passed has been marked by no striking change in the important department to which this University belongs. But the progress of the University has not been the less steady, or the less sure. It has been of that uniform and constant character which is the best augury of complete success.

In his address to us last year, Lord Canning congratulated us on the number of candidates for admission, which in 1857 had been 244, having risen to 808 last year. This year I can tell you, from a note I have in my hand, that the candidates for admission numbered 1058; that is an increase of nearly one-third. Surely, here is an encouraging proof of progress; a proof that the University is striking its young roots deeply and widely into the ground. The number of boys in the provinces attached to the University who, having completed a school course, desire to commence a College course, are more by one-third now than they were one year ago. Five years ago, the number of Students who had persevered in their College course to the end, and then succeeded in obtaining a Bachelor's Degree in Arts, was two. This year it was twenty-four, being multiplied twelve-fold. In Law, though the numbers have not increased quite so much as I wish they had, the result of the teaching has been admirable, for all who tried for the B. L. Degree succeeded. One improvement, which I think of importance, has been carried into operation for the first time this past year, I mean a middle examination after the close of the first two years, the first half that is, of a College course. We know that in this country the mass of College students are constrained, and constrained by necessities which we cannot withstand, to leave the Colleges when only half the course has been gone through. In this state of things, it is a fair and suitable arrangement that there should be an Examination and a pass at this period of the full course. The measure has been quite successful. No less than ninety-seven students passed at this middle Examination this last year. It must be remembered that this steady progress has been made under very adverse circumstances. The University was constituted in 1857, that year of terrible events, which, when we look back, appear even now rather as the recollection of a bad dream, than as a reality we have experienced. The mere financial consequence of those events has been to stop all new grants

of money for educational objects, from that time to this. Now, Indian education does not wholly depend upon Government money, but we all know how much it depends upon Government money, and how much it must, for years to come, depend upon that support, in one form or another. And though education has not advanced with those rapid strides with which certainly it would have advanced, had increased means been available, the progress I have shown, which I maintain has been a true and a very considerable progress, has nevertheless been made.

And I look now for better times. Our public finances are in the hands of one who, I am sure, is wisely economical in less needful things, in the hope that he may soon have it in his power to be wisely liberal in things that are the most needful. I make no doubt that the Government of India, whenever it may have it in its power to relax existing restrictions, will recognise Indian education as an object of the first importance. The other day, Lord Canning told us, and the Lord Bishop has to-day alluded to the same subject, how much he regretted that financial considerations had prevented our Senate having, by this time, a local habitation. I have a strong belief that another year will not pass away without seeing arrangements for a Senate house in progress. In the department with which I am more closely connected, I know that in this respect better times have arrived. The Presidency College, which has been talked of as a want for more years than I care to reckon, is now to become a reality. The land for its site has been selected and procured. A plan of the edifice, which in its architecture I trust will be not unworthy of its noble purpose, has been prepared and approved. And in the budget of the coming year, a lac and a half of rupees have been set down with which to commence its construction. By this time next year I make no doubt the Presidency College will be visible above ground. Nor is it only for bricks and mortar that new means, as I fully expect, will be forthcoming. The Government of India has authorized the local governments

to ask for some additional grants for such educational objects as may seem most pressing. This opening you may be sure has been taken advantage of, and I doubt not that something new will, this next year, be allowed.

I hope that the additional means which I anticipate, when available, will be applied in those parts of the country where the assistance of Government is most required for the encouragement of education. I am not one of those who think public money spent on education is most economically spent where the greatest number of boys can be taught for any given amount. In such places I believe public money may be sometimes almost wasted. Where it is most usefully applied is, where education is most backward, and where Government action is required to give it a first impetus; as for example in Behar, which may be called the Bœotia of India. I have proposed the constitution of a High School at Patna, where now is, I believe, the least hopeful Zillah School under the Bengal Government; and if the system introduced in the Anglo-Persian Department of the Arabic College in Calcutta is as successful amongst the Mahomedans of Patna as it has been amongst those of Calcutta, the School will soon expand into a Provincial College.

I do not remember any other points to which I need call the attention of the Senate, relating to the operations of the past year, and the prospects of the coming year. But I desire to address a few words to you who have taken your Degree to-day, and to our other young friends around. I wish to speak to you in words of more weight than any words of mine can carry. Most of you were present last year, when Lord Canning addressed you. Believe me that the time will come when you will look back with pleasure at having had the good fortune of having been, as, young College Students, addressed by that good and eminent Statesman. I ask you to recall his words to memory, and to impress them for ever on your minds. What did he tell you? He told you to beware of that indo-

lence and apathy which are apt to steal upon you from this moment of your lives. He spoke of frequent instances within his own experience in England, in which men who had earned high honors at College, had sunk from that moment, and had come to nothing because from that moment, they abandoned themselves to indolence. He said most truly that the same fault was infinitely more common and more fatal here. He exhorted you still to go on as you had begun. Never forget that counsel. Again he told you that mental cultivation is as nothing unless it brings with it, as it always should bring with it, the improvement and exaltation of the whole character. Let this thought never be absent from your minds. And lastly he told you, and this most emphatically he told you, as you had been studying the truths of science in your College course, to seek and hold fast the truth in all things, throughout your after life. He assured you that adherence through life to this one principle would raise even a man of moderate attainments and moderate ability to a high position amongst his fellows. Lay this to your hearts. Hold to it for life.

I look upon you, Graduates of this University, you and your successors, as having an important part to play if you choose to play it. A body of men of cultivated minds with industry and with high character cannot fail in any country to have vast influence for good. I look to you by that influence constantly acting, to raise the character of your countrymen at large. But if this is to be, you must not now relax in your exertions. Above all, you must not imagine your education completed. The education of a human being begins with his first breath and ends only with the decay of mind in his old age. And be sure of this that when it is not advancing it is retrograding; retrograding too often with a terrible rapidity. I heartily congratulate those of you who have to-day earned the reward of much hard toil. But if you stop here, you throw away what you have gained. You have learnt your drill, and you are fit to take your places as young soldiers in the ranks.

But the battle of life is all before you. If you now flag, you will lose the day.

With every good wish for your success in life, I bid you affectionately farewell.

The Hon'ble Samuel Laing moved that the address of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Lord Bishop be printed, saying :—

I have been requested to move this resolution. I do not do so as a matter of form but as an University man myself and one who was mainly indebted for success in life to the advantages of an University Education. I feel the deepest interest in anything which relates to the birth and progress of a kindred Institution worthy of this great empire.

I must confess that I am ambitious for the future of India, and think we should be satisfied with nothing short of an University of world-wide reputation, whose degrees will carry with them a *prestige* equal to that of the first European Universities and which in every way might be a fitting centre for the higher education and intelligences of a great and flourishing nation. The Lieutenant-Governor has alluded to the state of the Finances, and no doubt it is a subject of congratulation to all, including the members of the Government, that prospects have so far improved as to hold out a hope of doing more for education and for at length providing institutions like the University of India with a local habitation. But to build up such an University as would be really worthy of India is an office not of money only. It can be done only by the continued efforts of wise and good men co-operating towards a common object. Hence it appears to me most desirable that such efforts should not be left entirely to the fugitive impressions of spoken words; but should, as far as possible, be recorded and perpetuated in print.

We have heard to-day an admirable summary from the Lieutenant-Governor of the progress which has been made up to the present time by the University, and an excellent practical address to the young men who, having distinguished

themselves by attaining its honors are about to enter on the serious battle of life. We have heard also from the Lord Bishop a most eloquent and touching appeal to all the higher and better feelings of all classes, races, and religions in connection with the memory of our late Vice-Chancellor whose name will long be held in affectionate veneration by his friends and by the University.

It appears to me important that such speeches as these shall not be lost, and that we should afford the general community the means of knowing facts and hearing sentiments which redound to the credit of the University and from which none can fail to derive benefit.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
JOHN PETER GRANT,
Senior Fellow.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 5.

The 15th April, 1862.

Present :—

J. MACPHERSON, ESQ., M.D., *President.*
N. CHEVERS, ESQ., M.D.
J. FORSYTH, ESQ.
J. FAYRER, ESQ., M.D.
S. B. PARTRIDGE, ESQ.
F. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M.D.

Read the following letter from Mr. Partridge, officiating Principal of the Medical College.

"I have the honor to request that you will do me the favour of submitting the following remarks, on the present University Regulations for the degrees in Medicine and Surgery, for the consideration of the members of the Faculty of Medicine, in order that a recommendation may be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate for the introduction of certain alterations, should they coincide with the opinions expressed.

"The alterations, I would wish to recommend are briefly these: a change in the title of the lower degree from Licen-

tiate to that of Bachelor, and the abolition of the additional professional examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, which degree I would recommend should be conferred upon all holders of the lower degree, on their graduating in Arts and paying the usual fees. I bring forward these recommendations and wish to urge them strongly on the favorable consideration of the Faculty and the Syndicate on the following grounds :—

"Under the present University Rules, the Doctor's degree is, (except in very rare cases) virtually unattainable, while the lower degre though conferred only, after *two* exceedingly stringent and eminently practical professional examinations and requiring for its attainment a very prolonged period of study extending over no less than five acadamic years, is still under the present orders of the Senate permitted only to hold the lowest standing in the University and to rank below the degree of Bachelor in the other Faculties. That the Doctor's degree is really in most cases unattainable, will appear from the following considerations. Every candidate for this honor is required, and I think rightly, to have first obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, so that under the present University Regulations, he must, to be successful, pass no less than *six* examinations, three in Arts and three in Medicine; I would wish to call attention to what this involves. To prepare for an Arts' Examination while prosecuting the comprehensive and difficult subjects of medical study, I believe to be out of the question. Every graduate therefore who desires to obtain the highest medical honor, must graduate in Arts either before or after his five years of medical pupilage. To do so *before*, necessarily postpones the period when he will be in a position to earn his own livelihood to the age of 26 at the least, and this, few men are in a pecuniary position to afford,—to graduate *after* obtaining the lower medical degree, involves nearly as great difficulties. All who enter Government employ are, from the nature of their engagement, effectually prevented from presenting them-

selves at Calcutta for the necessary examinations, and those who establish themselves as private practitioners in the mofussil would certainly sacrifice their chance of professional success by leaving their practices at three separate periods so early in their career. The only individuals to whom these remarks do not apply are the comparatively few, who setting up in private practice at the Presidency, are enabled to submit themselves to examination without inconvenience; these must ever be few in number and may fairly be considered as exceptional. In effect, the majority of the Medical graduates of the University must perforce rest satisfied with the inferior Medical degree; under the circumstances to depreciate the value of this degree is, I venture to think, to throw a very serious obstacle in the way of Medical education and to deter all but inferior men from entering a profession, the study of which has, I believe, done more already than any other towards the spread of liberal and enlightened views amongst the natives of this country. That the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery *has* been depreciated, will, I believe, be readily allowed. It was certainly the intention of the founders of the University that this degree should rank with that of Bachelor in the other Faculties, and it was only in consequence of an objection raised, I believe, by Dr. Walker to the title, that even a verbal distinction was permitted to exist. More recently lower degrees have been established in the other Faculties upon which the title of Licentiateship has been conferred; to mark their inferiority, certain distinctions in the form of certificate granted, and in the mode of its presentation have been adopted and from a similarity in appellation, the same rules have been made to apply, and I think unfairly, to the degree in Medicine, thus considerably diminishing its value and placing it on a par with degrees, the standard for the attainment of which is decidedly lower, and the nature of the examinations very much less comprehensive.

"The standard adopted in the medical examinations has

always been a high one, half the number of marks being adopted as the passing qualification while a mere enumeration of the subjects of examination will suffice to show that they are of a sufficiently comprehensive character, comprising as they do, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. To class gentlemen who successfully pass through such an ordeal with even the Bachelors in Arts is, I believe, scarcely to give them their deserts, while to place them in an inferior position is certainly, to my mind, to treat them with injustice. I have twice had the honor of being appointed an University Examiner in Arts and twice in Medicine, and I have no hesitation in saying that had the same high standard been in force in the former case as in the latter, I should have been reluctantly compelled to reject a very large majority of the Candidates who, having now received the B. A. Degree, are entitled to a higher University position than the far more severely tested graduates in Medicine.

"To obviate these anomalies, I wish to recommend that the title of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery be changed into that of Bachelor in Medicine, the change of course to be retrospective—and that the attainment of the Doctor's degree be slightly facilitated by the abolition of the additional professional Examination; the passing of the First Examination in Arts and the B. A., in addition to the attainment of the M. B. degree, being a sufficient qualification."

RESOLVED :—

That the Faculty entirely concur with the Principal of the Medical College in considering that the present position of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Calcutta University is not that which was contemplated in the institution of the degree, and that it places the Licentiates, referred to, in an injurious position, with reference to the long course of study and high standard of professional

qualification exacted from them, before that degree can be attained.

A reference to the records of the University will show, that the degree of Licentiate was intended, in every respect, to be equivalent to that of Bachelor of Medicine in other Universities; which title was rejected on purely technical grounds, as not representing the actual professional position which the Licentiates would occupy as General Practitioners, but without any reference whatever to the standard of qualification. It was, at the same time, suggested that as education generally advanced, the degree of Bachelor of Arts should become essential for all aspiring to a Medical degree.

Since the above rules were passed, however, the circumstances connected with the graduation of Students in other Faculties have been changed by the institution of an inferior degree to which the title of Licentiate has been applied. These degrees were never intended to be equivalent to the degree of Bachelor in the same Faculties, but, from the accidental similarity of the title conferred, the Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery has been degraded to the lower position.

At the same time the Faculty of Medicine fully recognize the importance of gradually raising, as high as possible, the standard of general education to be attained before the student enters on a course of purely professional instruction; they are of opinion that the time for some change, in this important particular, has now arrived. They beg in consequence strongly and unanimously to recommend to the Senate the following changes in the course of study and examination for Medical degrees.

First.—That the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, with the standards of general and professional qualification necessary to obtain it, remain as they are at present.

Secondly.—That, without altering the professional standard which is already as high as that for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the London or any other University, the Licen-

tiates in Medicine, who pass the First Examination in Arts, shall have conferred upon them the higher degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.

With a view to enable those Licentiates, who intend to present themselves for the higher degree in Medicine, to carry on the course of study, requisite for the higher qualification in Arts, without intermitting their professional studies, the Faculty recommend that they be exempted from strictly following the Arts curriculum, provided they present themselves for the advanced examination in Arts after passing the First Examination in Medicine. The degree of Doctor of Medicine the Faculty propose to leave untouched.

The above recommendations, if agreed to by the Senate, will place the student in Medicine in a position similar to that of students in other Faculties, by the creation of a degree intermediate between that of Licentiate, and the highest professional honor which the University can confer.

Minute, on foregoing, by Dr. Fayrer.

I agree; but I wish to place on record that I do so only under the peculiar circumstances in which this University and its students are placed. No one more earnestly desires than I do to see the standard of preliminary education raised before the student enters upon the study of Medicine; but to make the attainment of a higher degree in Medicine dependent on the possession of a degree in Arts is, in my opinion, to degrade Medicine itself. The rule that we here suggest for adoption, has no parallel in any English or Scotch University. The preliminary examination is insufficient to qualify for any degree in Medicine that may be subsequently taken.

J. FAYRER, M.D.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
J. MACPHERSON, M.D.
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 6.

The 16th April.

Present :—

THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON J. H. PRATT, *President.*
THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE CECIL BEADON.
F. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M. D.
REV. W. KAY, D.D.
REV. A. DUFF, D.D., LL. D.
REV. J. MULLENS, D.D.
REV. J. OGILVIE, M.A.
H. WOODROW, ESQ., M.A.
J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., M.A.
T. OLDHAM, ESQ., LL. D.
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ., M.A.
E. B. COWELL, ESQ., M.A.
REV. K. M. BANERJEE.
W. S. SETON-KARR, ESQ.
C. U. AITCHISON, ESQ.
J. W. MCCRINDLE, ESQ., M.A.

Read a report of the Sub-Committee of the Faculty, appointed at the last meeting (Minutes No. 5, dated 20th March, 1862,)

for the purpose of embodying the reasons which led a majority of the Faculty to vote against the establishment of University Professorships in connexion with the Examination in Arts.

RESOLVED :—

That the report be adopted in the annexed form.

Resolution of the Faculty of Arts.

That this Faculty, without pronouncing on the question of Professorships to be attached to the University in the special Faculties of Law, Civil Engineering, and Medicine, are of opinion that no Professorships should be attached to the University in connexion with the Examination in Arts.

In reporting this resolution, for the information of the Senate, the Faculty of Arts refrains from expressing any opinion as to the relation which does subsist, or which ought to subsist between the University and the Professors of Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The Faculty does so on the ground that an enquiry of that kind may apparently be made more fitly, by the Syndicate, in communication with the several Professional Faculties.

For a similar reason, the Faculty of Arts refrains from offering any opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of instituting University Professorships in other branches of useful learning, not included in the scheme of studies in connection with which Degrees in Arts are awarded. There may be special departments of study in which, to use the language of the Educational Despatch of 1854, "it might be desirable that Lectures should be read *and special degrees given.*" Of such branches of learning, however, as of professional studies, it will no doubt be admitted that they stand on a very different footing from the broader and more liberal training, which is conventionally represented by the name "Arts;" with which alone most of the affiliated Provincial Colleges are concerned; and

which alone (it is to be presumed) the Faculty of Arts is expected to discuss.

The resolution now submitted by the Faculty refers, then, solely to the question of establishing University Professorships in connexion with certain branches of study which are included in the course laid down for professing Bachelors of Arts; or, in the words of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate (para. 11), with some "important branches of the curriculum for the Pass Examinations," a capacity to prepare for which Examinations is the test, as regards collegiate institutions, of fitness for affiliation with the University.

The report of the Sub-Committee proposes to establish, in connexion with these Examinations in Arts, Professorships of Physical Science and Natural Philosophy; and the proposal is grounded on the alleged inability of the affiliated institutions generally to provide adequate instruction in those branches of study.

Since, however, the Committee, by which the scheme for Examinations in Arts was originally framed, contained persons well acquainted with the capabilities both of the Metropolitan and of the Provincial Colleges; since the standards in Natural and Physical Science, as in other subjects, were fixed with reference to those capabilities; and since the affiliated Colleges have always been required to certify, as a condition of affiliation, their ability to teach up to the B. A. standard; it seems difficult, on the ground taken by the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate, to resist the inference that the tests of proficiency in Natural and Physical Science now exacted, at the B. A. Examinations, are practically higher than they were intended to be.

The Faculty of Arts sees no reason to doubt the correctness of the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee as to the actual inability of most of the affiliated Colleges to meet the requirements of the B. A. Examination as now conducted in respect to Natural and Physical Science. It is

not, however, so clear to the Faculty that the proper remedy for this state of things is the appointment of University Professors, to give instruction in these branches of learning to all students of affiliated Metropolitan Colleges. A better plan, it is felt, might be to take greater care, on the one hand, that every affiliated College is able to impart to the candidates whom it sends up for Examination that modicum of knowledge, in Natural and Physical Science, which alone the standards adopted by the University were intended to exact; and, on the other hand, to take equal care that every University examiner in Natural and Physical Science shall confine his questions at the ordinary B. A. Examinations strictly within the prescribed limits.

To raise the demands of the University in these subjects (in connexion with its ordinary B. A. Degrees) to such a point as would require that every affiliated institution should have at its command costly apparatus and specially trained teachers, would be virtually to disfranchise most of the Provincial Colleges, and would in the opinion of the Faculty of Arts be in other ways inexpedient.

This, then, is one of the grounds on which the Faculty dissents from the proposal of the Sub-committee of the Syndicate.

Another ground of dissent is the conviction which the Faculty of Arts entertains that, at least as regards the training for B. A. Degrees, the University will even now best fulfil its high functions by maintaining itself, for some time to come, in the position of a purely examining body. To perform the work of examination with thoroughness and with perfect equity, as regards all candidates and all affiliated institutions from Colombo to Lahore, is assuredly no light task. It is the duty for which full provision should be made before other duties are undertaken.

There seems likewise reason to apprehend that the difficulties with which the University has to contend in fulfilling its duty as an examining body,—as an impartial and dis-

interested judge of merit in all comers—would be greatly increased, were it also directly to enter the field as a teaching body, and to prepare, or assist in preparing, candidates for examination. However conscientious might be the judgments of University examiners, acting under such circumstances, it is probable that causeless suspicions would be excited and that confidence in their perfect impartiality would be, to some extent, weakened. The Faculty of Arts therefore would prefer that the University should not compete with the affiliated institutions in any part of the field of teaching which those institutions have occupied, or are likely soon to occupy.

Another objection to the proposal for University Professorships of Natural and Physical Science seems to be that such Professorships, if established on the footing suggested, would be available for the benefit only of members of the University. The sphere of usefulness of the Professors would thus be contracted within much narrower bounds than if instruction in the same branches of study were provided by other means; for instance by a combination of private effort with state bounty. In the latter case, moreover, the Professors would not be brought under restrictions such as are inevitably imposed on state teachers, while the measure would be in accordance with the principle of Governmental grants in aid of private liberality.

For these, among other reasons, the Faculty of Arts does not recommend the institution of University Professorships (as suggested by the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate) in connexion with the Examination in Arts.

Dissent from the foregoing by Dr. Duff.

From the findings of "the Minute" adopted by the majority of the Faculty of Arts, at its meeting, held on the 16th instant, I dissent, on the following grounds :—

1. The old maxim in Academic polity, which has never yet been controverted, is, "That the University has its foundation in Arts"—and that all the Special or Professional Faculties of

Law, Medicine &c. rest on "the basis of a sufficiently attested preliminary training in liberal knowledge." The relation, therefore, which "does subsist, or which ought to subsist, between the University and the Professors of Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering," is one in which the Faculty of Arts is, or ought to be, peculiarly interested. And, when duly called on by any of its members to express an opinion on the subject, it ought not to refrain from so doing on the arbitrary opinion, that "an enquiry of that kind may apparently be made more fitly by the Syndicate in communication with the several Professional Faculties." Leaving it to other bodies to discharge their duties, as they see fit, the Faculty ought never to shrink from its own; still less to prohibit, as in the present instance, all fair discussion on a subject which some of its members may deem of importance to the welfare of the University, by the sole argument of a hostile numerical majority.

2. For a similar reason, the Faculty of Arts ought not, when duly called on, to refrain from "offering an opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of instituting University Professorships in other branches of useful learning, not included in the scheme of studies in connexion with which degrees in Arts are awarded." Admitting that such branches do, in certain obvious respects, "stand on a very different footing from this broader and more liberal training, which is conventionally represented by the name 'Arts'"—the real question still remains, *Would the incorporation of such branches in the general University scheme tend to increase, or otherwise, the usefulness of the University, as the nation's highest intellectual Light and Guide?* And a grave question of this kind, any one of the Faculties, and most of all the Faculty of Arts, is not only competent to discuss, but ought to feel itself bound to discuss, as a matter of duty, when regularly brought before it.

3. Not to allow such a question to be discussed, on the bare and gratuitous allegation that they are studies "conventionally represented by the name *Arts*," which "alone (it is to be pre-

sumed) the Faculty of Arts is expected to discuss,"—is not only an arbitrary proceeding in itself, but one directly at variance with the task expressly assigned to it by the Senate. The *second* question, submitted for consideration by the Senate, was not the narrow and restricted one,—Are any, and what, University Professorships or Lectureships required *in connexion with the examination in Arts?*"—but the broader, more comprehensive, and altogether unrestricted one,—"Are any, and what, University Professorships or Lectureships required?" This, assuredly, in the *avowed intention* of some of the parties concerned in the framing of the question, was purposely designed to embrace, not the department of Arts only, but all other departments of professional or special study that might tend to augment the credit, the reputation, and the usefulness of the University.

4. Such being the *facts*, the Faculty, in my humble judgment, erred in confining itself "solely to the question of establishing University Professorships in connexion with certain branches of study which are included in the course laid down for professing Bachelors of Arts;"—yea, and erred *doubly* in so doing:—erred *first*, in restricting itself to the department of Arts; and erred, *secondly*, in restricting itself to one section of that department, and that too, the inferior or subordinate one. The Sub-Committee of the Syndicate referred to some "important branches" of the "curriculum for pass examinations," merely for the sake of illustrating (because asked by the Syndicate to do so) their general proposition, by pointing to certain acknowledged difficulties of a more immediately pressing kind, which were regarded as common, more or less, to all affiliated institutions, and which they believed the University, as the common friend and cherisher of all, could most effectually obviate. But they never meant or intended, that what they adduced, *merely by way of example or specimen*, was to be received and stereotyped as *the whole*. On the contrary, they expressly referred, by way of example, to Law, as

one of the Professional studies, which ought *at once* to be severed from the affiliated institution which has long monopolised it in a way that is invidious and obnoxious to all other affiliated institutions, and linked directly and formally with the more catholic University; while, in common with many others, they believed, that, ere long, in the *higher* department of Arts, or studies for the M. A. degree, in which there are Pass examinations, as well as in those for the B. A. degree, some adequate provision, in the way of University Professorships or Lectureships, must be made. But such provision is wholly negatived, *even prospectively*, by the Faculty's suicidal resolution of the 16th March; and is studiously ignored in the subsequent Minute of "reasons," adopted by the majority on the 16th April. Many years, it is confidently anticipated, will not elapse before the authors and supporters of this part of their resolution and minute, will be the foremost to regret it, as well as the foremost in strenuous endeavours to repair the mistake.

5. The Report of the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate proposed, for various reasons assigned, to establish University Professorships of Physical Science and Natural Philosophy. In the Faculty's minute it is urged that there is no need of such Professorships, because "the standards of Examinations" (as is alleged) "in these subjects were originally fixed with reference to the capabilities both of the Metropolitan and the Provincial Colleges," which afterwards became affiliated with the University. But the accuracy of this allegation, I most emphatically deny. Having been present at all the meetings of the Committee, by which "the scheme for Examinations in Arts was originally formed," my own decided impression is that, in forming the standard of Examinations for the sciences, as well as for other subjects, the question never was,—"What are the existing capabilities of this or that Institution or College?"—but, "What amount of knowledge in any given subject ought a person to be reasonably and fairly required to

possess, in order to render him worthy of obtaining the honor of the B. A. and other degrees?" The standard referred to, throughout the whole of our deliberations, was not that of any Educational establishment in this country, but, as expressly required by the Educational Despatch, that of the London University. And when doubts were expressed by some as to the expediency of conferring on young men of this country such titles as B. A. &c., the main reason assigned for the propriety of such a procedure was, that those on whom such degrees might be conferred, would possess *not a less amount* of Literary, Scientific, and Philosophical knowledge than that possessed by the generality of persons who obtain similar degrees in English, Scottish, Irish and other European Universities.

6. But even if the allegation had not been utterly erroneous, as I must hold it to be, the "inference" deduced from it, viz. "that the tests of proficiency in Natural and Physical science, now exacted at the B. A. Examination, are practically higher than they were intended to be," is most certainly erroneous. The Sub-Committee of the Syndicate declared nothing of this sort. To attribute to them any statement from which such an inference could be legitimately drawn is erroneously to construe, or mis-interpret, the whole scope and drift of their advocacy.

7. Neither is it correct to impute to the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate the expression of an "opinion as to the *actual inability* of most of the affiliated Colleges to meet the requirements of the B. A. examination, *as now understood, in respect to Natural and Physical science.*" This object, the Sub-Committee "believed the affiliated Institutions, with the means at their disposal, were honestly endeavouring to accomplish, as far as they could." And that by means of books and diagrams alone, without experiments at all, young men, with ordinary mental capacity and a retentive memory, could, in any of the affiliated institutions qualify themselves to "meet

the moderate requirements of the B. A. examination, as now understood, in respect to Natural and Physical science,"—the Sub-committee never doubted. But *such* a qualifying process, in the case of such studies, would almost of necessity be a mere *cramming* process. And this is the mind-debilitating process of which the Sub-Committee wished to get rid. Fairly interpreted, therefore, what they did actually say, amounted to this :—

The study of Physical and Natural science has, to a certain extent, by the University, and we think very properly, been rendered compulsory. For, besides its intrinsic value, alike theoretical and practical, it has, in the education of Indian youths, by its power of drawing out and cultivating the faculty of external observation, an especial value in acting as a counterpoise to the subjective, metaphysical tendency of mind, which is ever apt to issue in dreamy abstractions and intangible profitless speculations. On this very account the study is more or less distasteful, and consequently difficult of successful pursuit to youths not accustomed to have their observant faculties called into action, or directed to trace the causes of natural phenomena around them. This fact was noticed by the Director of Public Instruction in his report of the Government Colleges for 1855-56. The special Examiners, in their report upon the scholarship and honor examinations of the Presidency and other Government colleges, had said, that "in Chemistry the answers were not satisfactory, and in Natural Philosophy the standard attained was much below what might be reasonably expected;" on which the Director remarks, that, "from the previous training and habits of our college lads, the study of subjects connected with physical and practical science is attended with peculiar difficulty, and a certain degree of imperfection and failure in this department, must not, for the next few years, be deemed surprizing." Well, such being the facts of the case, would it not be right to *assist in facilitating* this important branch of study, by smoothing the difficulties in the

students' way, and thus gradually creating a taste for it; which might lead to its ultimate naturalization amongst us? And how can this best be done?—By having at hand "trained teachers," as well as "apparatus, chemicals and specimens for illustrating their lectures." By such means alone can "proper instruction," that is, fully intelligible, difficulty-removing, interest-awakening instruction in Natural and Physical science, as we regard it, be given. But necessary articles of the description indicated, are, in India, alike "expensive and difficult of preservation." Moreover, "*they would only be required for the most advanced students, or those of the last year, a class which in all Colleges and Institutions must, for many years to come, be comparatively small in number.*" For so small a number, it would be hard to expect all affiliated Institutions to keep the needful illustrative apparatus &c. &c. The cost would be utterly disproportioned to the product. Hence, to us it appears that the proper remedy for this state of things—a state of things inevitable in the earlier stages of all national education,—would be the appointment of University Professors, with adequate means and appliances to give instruction in these branches of *experimental* science, to all students, not of affiliated Metropolitan Colleges only, but of all Colleges whatsoever, Metropolitan or Provincial. One, two, or more advanced students from each and all, or even the major part, of the different affiliated Colleges, would constitute a class which an able and successful University Professor or Lecturer could inspire with generous enthusiasm. Having the *ipsa corpora*, as it were, of natural objects and elemental substances, with their mutual relations, their reciprocal actions and re-actions, their endlessly varied conjunctions and disjunctions, exhibited to the senses, a penetrating insight into the heart of the different subjects would be afforded to the students, and a fresh liveliness of interest created, which would to them make the study, not only virtually, but really, a *new* one—fraught, not with new pleasure merely, but with vastly enhanced practical value.

8. It is not then, that the affiliated Institutions literally cannot now impart to the Candidates whom they send up for examination, "that modicum of knowledge in Natural and Physical science, which alone the standards adopted by the University were intended to exact;" nor is it that, hitherto, the questions of the University Examiners in Natural and Physical science have not been "confined strictly within the prescribed limits." No! the questions have not, it is believed, exceeded the "prescribed limits." All practicable care has been taken that "every affiliated College is able to impart the exacted modicum of knowledge, in Natural and Physical science." But, in order *adequately* to provide for certain peculiarities connected with the very nature of such studies, as well as the mental tendencies and habitudes of native students —in order also, that the required "modicum" may not insensibly degenerate into a mere skin of superficial smattering; or the knowledge prescribed turn out to be a barren knowledge of technical and other words, and not of things; or a worse than useless cramming and over-loading of the memory with the unrealized contents of one or more popular class-books;—it would be for the good of the more highly cultured youth of India, and through them, for the advantage of the whole Indian community, were Professorships of Natural and Physical science established, not in any one of the affiliated Metropolitan Colleges, but on neutral and common ground, in the new University Building, open and accessible, on equal terms, to all who chose to avail themselves of their proffered benefits.

9. This sufficiently disposes of the insinuation about "raising the demands of the University &c." No one desires, at present, to raise the standard of the B. A. Examination in Natural and Physical science, as to its *quantity* or *bulk*. All that is desiderated is, some effectual means of *vitalizing*, and of clothing with the charms of a fresh beauty, a new interest, and a felt utility, what is already required; and what, as to the bare dry prescribed form, all affiliated institutions, without dishonouring their pledge, may be now ready to impart.

10. This also effectually dissipates the apprehension about "virtually disfranchising most of the Provincial Colleges." No such result could follow from the adoption of any of the suggestions of the Sub-Committee of Syndicate; their object and effect would only be, seasonably and congruously, to relieve, assist, and strengthen most of the Provincial Colleges. These may be said to be "virtually disfranchised" already, or rather, have never yet been really or virtually enfranchised at all—not, it is presumed, from any "actual inability" on the part of their conductors to impart the required modicum of knowledge for the B. A. degree, but as there is good reason, at least in most cases, to believe, from the "actual inability" or unwillingness of students to remain long enough to acquire it; and, in the case of most of the Government Colleges, from the actual prohibition of the higher Educational authorities to carry young men beyond the First Examination in Arts. Any of the alumni of these Colleges, who wish to proceed further, must come to the Presidency College, Calcutta; and those who obtain scholarships can afford, and are constrained, to do so. No fault is found with the *principle and object* of such a regulation. The number of higher pupils being as yet everywhere very small, it saves what would otherwise be a lavish and wasteful expenditure of public money, in providing really *adequate* instruction for them within their respective Colleges. Only, in the face of such a regulation, it does seem to ordinary common sense that, in the case of all Government Colleges so circumstanced, "the condition of their affiliation" is thereby vitiated, if not virtually or even openly violated. And, with the knowledge of such a regulation full before them, it does seem to the uninitiated altogether unaccountable how any Government officials can object to University Professorships, on the alleged ground of their benefiting *only the students of Metropolitan Colleges.* The more promising of the senior students of most of the Government Provincial Colleges are, as previously stated, *already brought to the Metropolis.* If,

therefore, instead of establishing at the expense of the State, that is, of the tax-paying public of India, new professorships of Natural and Physical science, or any others, in the already exclusively favoured Presidency College, these Professorships were at once established in *immediate connexion with the University*, which is, or ought to be, the common centre and impartial distributer of favours to *all* affiliated Institutions,—then might the more advanced Candidates for the B. A., M. A., and other degrees, from *all* Colleges, Metropolitan and Provincial, Government and non-Government, be enabled, on a footing of free and perfect equality, to enjoy the manifold benefits to be derived from them.

11. That "the University will even now best fulfil its high functions by maintaining itself, for some time to come, in the position of a purely examining body," is a mere expression of *opinion*, entirely unsupported by arguments based on the intrinsic merits of the case, or deduced from any antagonistic historic evidence. The opinion is, moreover, directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the famous Educational Despatch, which is the foundation charter of our University; while it runs counter to the design and practical working of all European and American Universities, save that of the University of London, which has well been pronounced "a novelty in Academical history," taking "no superintendence of Education unless through the influence of examinations open to all wherever educated,—thus neglecting what has been the first and fundamental office of the ancient Universities." But this anomalous deficiency even it endeavoured speedily to repair by the expedient of almost simultaneously establishing, under appropriate management, an educating body under the designation of University College. Our University, therefore, now enjoys almost an exclusive pre-eminence as one of the grandest academical novelties on the face of the globe; and the sooner it relinquishes the dubious honor, the better will it be for its own credit and the cause of general education in India.

12. The apprehension of an increase of difficulties in "fulfilling its duty as an examining body," were the University "also directly to enter the field as a teaching body," is based on a "probability" so utterly unworthy, that I cannot but regard its actual occurrence as improbable in the highest degree. On the same or a similar principle, the present system of appointing, as has been done except in one special case, University examiners, only from the conductors of Institutions near at hand—a system necessitated by our peculiar circumstances,—ought to have annually excited a whole host of "causeless suspicions," and to have "weakened confidence in their perfect impartiality," throughout all schools, institutions and Colleges beyond the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood. But I am not aware of any such result having ever, anywhere, been produced.

13. The apprehension is, moreover, groundless in another respect; inasmuch as it is based on an utterly erroneous *assumption*. "The Faculty of Arts," it is said, "would prefer that the University should not compete with the affiliated Institutions in any part of the field of teaching which these institutions have occupied or are likely soon to occupy." Who ever proposed that the University should so compete with any of the affiliated Institutions? This could only be, in the event of our proposing to appoint a complete instructive staff in *all* the departments of study for graduation. But who ever dreamt of such a proposal? No one, that I am aware of. All that has been proposed has had reference exclusively to *Professional* Lectureships, or certain additional Lectureships on special subjects, for the benefit of *all* the alumni of *all* Institutions that might choose to avail themselves of them. And how would the concentration of the Medical, Law, Civil Engineering, or any other Professional Professorships, in the intended University Building, be a competitive interference, in any way, with any of the affiliated Institutions for liberal Education? or, how could any *purely supplemental* Professorships, on any

special subjects,—whether Physical science, Agriculture, Geology, the Philosophy of Education, or any thing else—open and common to *all* affiliated Institutions be said to compete with them? *Assist* or *relieve* them all, they might and would, by accomplishing, in a somewhat *adequate* way, what they either cannot undertake at all, or cannot undertake in a *satisfactory* or *commensurate* degree. They would thus prove useful auxiliaries, not competitors or rivals.

14. The objection, that the proposed Professorships, if established in the University, would "be available for the benefit only of members of the University"—and that "the sphere of their usefulness would thus be contracted within much narrower bounds than if instruction in the same branches were provided by other means; for instance by a combination of private effort with State bounty"—appears to my own mind altogether unaccountable. For, who ever proposed any such *restriction?* The fact of their being freely open to the students of *all* affiliated Institutions, does not preclude their being as freely open to *all others besides*. There is no religious test, as in some of the older European Universities, to exclude any one —whether a regular student preparing for graduation, or only an amateur student attending for instruction in some particular branch of knowledge. They might all be placed on the footing of Professorships in the Scottish Universities, the prelections of which are open to all who pay the ordinary fee. To provide for the objects proposed by a "combination of private effort with State bounty"—that is, I presume, by means of some separate Institution after the model of the Polytechnic of Paris or the Royal Institution of London,—seems, in our present peculiar circumstances, impracticable; or, if practicable in some humble way, the attempt would fail, from inferiority of status, position, or prestige, in adequately accomplishing the desired ends.

15. The objection about the "restrictions," which are said to be "inevitably imposed on State Teachers" cannot be com-

batted, since no explanation whatever has been given as to the nature of the "restrictions" intended. But, be that as it may, a little moderation, good sense and good feeling, on all sides, would soon suggest a reasonable solution of that or any other practical difficulty—a solution that would skilfully avoid the extreme of a contralizing despotism on the one hand, or the anarchical independency of a self-willed academic republicanism on the other—and thus wisely harmonize the just rights of the State with those of the recognised leaders of our intellectual Commonwealth.

16. As to the character of the proposed "University Professorships," much misconception seems to prevail. It was never intended that these should be on the anomalous model of Oxford and Cambridge Professorships, during the last two centuries. It is notorious that the *tendency* of the changes introduced by Laud into these venerable Institutions, has been to invest the Colleges with the Academic influence originally possessed by the University, and to substitute the Tutorial system with its individual teachings, in place of the older Professorial system. The result accordingly has been, that, in the lapse of time, the Professoriate practically disappeared, or became dormant. Recent reform has, doubtless, done much to re-organize and re-vitalize a University Professoriate. But Professor Rogers and others complain that the University is "still paralyzed by the Colleges—the Professorial by the Tutorial system." What is wanted in the Calcutta University is, a set of Professorships *combining the more practical functions of both the Professorial and Tutorial systems,* as now conducted in Oxford and Cambridge; or, Professorships after the Scottish University model;—in other words, Professorships, not merely for the delivery of well-prepared stimulating lectures, but also for carrying on, with or without assistants, all manner of oral and written examinations, with their testing, sifting, individualizing exercises.

17. *The kind of body such Professors should form, their actual*

duties, or the mode of discharging them; the system of Government under which they should be placed; and their precise relationship to the University;—these, and all such like questions of detail, are topics which have, hitherto, been *purposely left for future discussion and adjustment.* One grand step towards the ultimate adjustment might possibly be, to constitute all the *professional* and other *supplemental* Professorships, whether within or without the proper cycle of the Liberal Arts, —for which suitable accommodation may well be provided within the New University Building,—into a UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, somewhat after the example of our original pattern, the London University. For ordinary management and discipline, all the professors might be constituted, as in the Scottish and other Universities, into a Senatus Academicus, presided over by a Principal. For the settlement of appeals in graver matters, or of questions connected with the selection or dismissal of Professional or Special Professors, a separate University College Court, fairly representing all the leading interests concerned, might be constituted, somewhat after the model of that organized by the Parliamentary Commissioners for the Scottish Universities. *The Senate* and its immediate executive, the *Syndicate,* would thus *still continue to discharge their present functions in prescribing the academical curriculum, or regulated course of instruction for graduation, appointing examiners, &c.* And, in due time, when the higher degrees in Arts, in the learned professions or in important special studies, shall, to some extent, be conferred, it will remain to be considered, under what form of academic organization the general body of graduates, viewed as permanent members of the University —whether professionally engaged in education, or spread over the Empire in different spheres of usefulness, as its leading intellectual class—may be best upheld, so as to secure for themselves that social dignity which is justly due to their superior attainments; and for the community at large, the healthful, elevating, liberalizing influence of their advanced mental and moral culture.

18. Lastly, I have to express sincere regret at the unexpected length to which these remarks have extended. But, in the words of one "whose shoe-latchet I feel myself unworthy to unloose," I may truly say, that it is, because, amid the heavy pressure of other avocations, I have not found time to make them shorter.

ALEXANDER DUFF.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME, BY ARCHDEACON PRATT.

I dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Faculty of Arts expressed in their Resolution of 20th March, 1862, "That no professorships should be attached to the University in connexion with the Examination in Arts," on the following grounds:—

1. I am deeply persuaded, both from experience and observation, that the establishment of professorships of experimental philosophy would be of inestimable value to the youth for whom the University of Calcutta is designed. I attribute very largely to lectures with experiments, attended by me in my boyhood and youth, the formation of any clear and correct conceptions I at present have of the principles of mechanical philosophy, and the capacity for apprehending the real points of difficulty in any new problem in physics. And, observation of the character of the youth of this country, during repeated examinations of the first classes of Government and other institutions in past years, convinces me that experimental lectures on objects are the grand desideratum in the present course of secular education.

2. The several affiliated institutions are not able to maintain such lectures, each for its own pupils, nor to supply the necessary apparatus without the aid of Government. Nor would such an arrangement be desirable here, any more than it is at the University of Cambridge (which I adduce, as I am a member of it), where there are professorships and public lectures

of the kind I advocate, which pupils from all the 17 colleges are at liberty to attend.

3. I am of opinion that the Senate will miss a great opportunity, now afforded them, of assisting to correct a fundamental defect in the native mind, if they decide that the establishment of such lectures in connexion with the University is inexpedient.

I dissent from the reasons assigned for the opinion of the majority in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts laid before the Faculty on the 16th April, 1862, on the following grounds.—

1. It appears to me that a double fallacy runs through the first reason assigned; as it implies, *first*, that the desire to introduce an improved method of teaching a subject already required by the University is tantamount to an acknowledgment that the affiliated institutions are at present unable to teach those subjects and therefore to meet the tests of the University. And *secondly*, that the introduction of an improved method of teaching a subject already required is equivalent to the introduction of a new subject, and so to raising the standard. From both of these I dissent. The affiliated institutions may be able to teach the subjects in question by books and diagrams sufficiently to prepare their pupils for passing the examinations. But the process of teaching by these imperfect means is far more laborious than that proposed in the establishment of lectures with experiments, and is also altogether inadequate to give correct ideas even in those elements of knowledge in experimental philosophy in which all youth—not excepting the youth of this country—should be well grounded. The establishment of lectures of the kind suggested will without raising the standard of requirement for passing the University examinations, tend greatly to improve the students, by enabling them to acquire, with the same amount of exertion as at present, larger and more correct conceptions than they can now obtain.

2. I do not see how the work of examination and the delivering of lectures can in any way clash. Therefore I

dissent from the second argument, that it is desirable for the University to confine itself to the work of examination. If a case is made out favorable to the establishment of lectures on experimental philosophy in connexion with the University, I consider that in urging the plea of the second argument, the Senate would be simply shrinking from its duty, and upon a false ground. The plea urged seems, moreover, to imply that the establishment of these lectureships would be taking a step in advance of present arrangements: whereas I would rather regard it as supplying a defect and repairing a mistake.

3. I dissent from the third argument, on the ground that the lectures, when established, might be thrown open to all who would pay the fees for attending them.

JOHN H. PRATT.

May 13*th*, 1862.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME BY THE LORD BISHOP.

I dissent from the decision of the Faculty of Arts, expressed in the resolution of March 20th, 1862, "that no professorships should be attached to the University in connexion with the Faculty of Arts" on the following grounds:—

1. The present Government scheme of education in India can, in my opinion, only be accepted as one of transition. It is liable to the four great objections, that it is incapable of educating the whole man, from its necessary omission of the religious element; that it is a system of thorough centralization; that in proportion to the numbers who benefit by it, it is enormously expensive; and that it does not encourage private efforts. Considering the peculiarity of our position in India, —a Christian government ruling over a nation which is not Christian, and called upon to *initiate* a scheme for the education of the people,—I think that the State was not only justified in acting as it has done, but even bound to do so; I think, however, that it is also bound to hasten (as far as can be safely done) the substitution of a system not exposed to these

objections, and therefore to adopt all such prudent measures as are likely to assist institutions founded, or maintained by private munificence, and gradually to retire from the position of actual instructor of the people, and retain only the function of aiding, promoting, inspecting, and rewarding education. This I conceive to be the footing prescribed to us by the Educational Despatch of 1854.

2. Further, quite apart from this main consideration, I conceive that the institution of the proposed Professorships in physical science is desirable in itself, (*a*) as giving, in the most useful and efficient form, a grant-in-aid, at least to all the Metropolitan Colleges; and indeed, though less directly, to others also; (*b*) as increasing, not the amount, but the depth and reality of knowledge attained by the candidates for the B. A. degree; (*c*) as encouraging further study,—for honours, and for the higher degree of M. A.; (*d*) as supplying a most valuable mental discipline, especially important for the natives of India, from their love of dreamy metaphysics, and exclusive tendency to deductive reasoning. On these grounds, even if the general question of Government education were not practically involved in this discussion, I should regard the rejection of the report presented by the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate as an unwise and retrograde measure.

3. I also altogether dissent, from the statement of reasons for the rejection of the proposal, laid before the Faculty on April 16th.

1. I do not see, in the report of the Sub-Committee, any evidence of an intention to raise the standard of qualification required by the University in physical science. To such an intention I, for one, should be decidedly opposed. But it may be possible to raise the character of the teaching and to make the study more useful and attractive. Nor can the proposal to supplement the teaching of the affiliated institutions by professorial lectures, be construed into an admission that these institutions do not fulfil the conditions of their affiliation, when

the whole teaching of the Government Colleges in the mofussil (not in science only, but in all subjects) is supplemented by the lectures given in the Presidency College.

2. The statement that "the University will best fulfil its high functions by maintaining itself, for some time to come, in the position of a purely examining body" is founded on the assumption that the University of London must be our model in all things. But it is notorious that the University of London remains in a position, comparatively unimportant, because there is no need, or rather no possibility, in accordance with its design and constitution, of its assuming any other. The institution of the University is due to an address from the House of Commons to King William IV. praying him to grant a charter, as a University, to a large College then recently established by private subscription in Gower Street. To this proposal it was objected that another College, equally flourishing and important, had been founded in the Strand under the name of King's College, which might also with equal justice demand a University Charter. The ministry of the day settled the question by granting royal Charters to the two Colleges, as Colleges only, giving to the one in Gower Street the name of University College, and affiliating them to a new institution to be called the University of London, which should confer degrees on the students of both and of any other Colleges to be afterwards affiliated. I submit that there is no parallel here to the circumstances which led to the foundation of the University of Calcutta, and that the true models for a University, intended to introduce Western civilization into India, are the Universities of the Middle Ages, adapted of course to the wants and the knowledge of the 19th century.

3. The fear that the institution of Professorships will expose the University to the suspicion of partiality *seems* to me most extraordinary. No one proposes, that the professors should examine in the subjects which they themselves have taught,—the only possible ground on which such a suspicion could be

based. Neither is it proposed that the University should enter into competition with the affiliated institutions, but rather be supplied with the means of benefiting them all as it ought to do.

4. Still less force can I see in the objection that the professor's lectures would be open to students of the University only, and not to other persons. That would depend on the regulations made by Government or by the Senate. My own impression would be that a professor might have one or more classes of University students whom he should instruct catechetically, and therefore in private, and might also deliver public lectures, open to all persons on certain conditions. In any case this is a mere matter of detail, and the supposed difficulty would surely be equally felt whether the professors were altogether paid by the state, or by "a combination of private effort with state bounty."

Since I began to draw up this minute, I have had the advantage of reading those prepared by Archdeacon Pratt and Dr. Duff. I so nearly coincide with all that they have said, that it might have been sufficient for me to express generally my acquiescence with them. Still as I have touched on some points, omitted by them, I prefer sending in my own paper as it stands, but desire at the same time to call especial attention to paras. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, of Dr. Duff's; to (1) and (2) of the Archdeacon's reasons for dissent from the resolution of March 20th; and to (1) of his reasons for dissent from the statement laid before the Faculty of April 16th, as refuting, in a manner, to my mind equally clear and conclusive, the chief objections urged against the proposed professorships.

With regard to the suggestion of founding a new institution to be called *University College*, (only proposed, no doubt, in case the prejudice against Professorhips of the University should be invincible) I think it an awkward substitute for a scheme which is simple, intelligible, and salutary; though I am not prepared to say that I would not accept it as an alternative.

But the fact that such a College exists in London is no real precedent; the English Government did not found it, but merely incorporated into their plan an institution, or rather two institutions, as explained above, which were already in existence.

DARJEELING: *May 19th*, 1862. G. E. L. CALCUTTA.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME BY MR. OGILVIE.

I approve of Dr. Duff's statement generally: and—especially for the reasons set forth in the fifth and subsequent paragraphs —I beg to express my concurrence in this dissent.

JAMES OGILVIE.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME BY DR. MULLENS.

I think with Dr. Duff that the brief statement of the Sub-Committee furnishes but a very imperfect record of the "reasons" on which the Faculty based their Resolution. In asking for the services of special University Professors, in order to teach thoroughly the Physical Sciences, I did not understand that any one contemplated confining those services to the B. A. Examination; no one (so far as I saw) confessed that the affiliated Institutions were quite incompetent to pass their students through that Examination; nor did I understand that any one proposed to raise the standard of scientific attainments either in the B. A. or any other Examination; or found fault with the present standards as being higher than at first intended.

It seems to me that the Sub-Committee have left untouched the great reason on which the proposal for special Lectureships was based, viz. that instruction of the most efficient kind might be secured for the higher Examinations, those for Honors and the M. A. degree; which might indeed be available for B. A. students but was not required by them alone. Such a proposal had regard to the great desirableness of encouraging the correct study of the Physical Sciences among a people who while desiring Education, are disposed to confine that Education too closely within the limits of pure Literature.

I still think with Dr. Duff that strong grounds exist for establishing such Professorships, in connexion with the Faculty of Arts, which may be joined with similar Professorships in relation to the highest branches of instruction in Civil Engineering, Medicine and Law. I think that the classes should be open on equal terms to the students of all affiliated Institutions: and that, as such, they may be united in an Institution, called "University College," not competing with other Institutions, but supplementing them all; having its own system of government, administered by able and wise Professors, and furnishing to all the higher students of the University, that range of knowledge which no Institution in the country can at present supply.

JOSEPH MULLENS.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME BY MR. GEORGE SMITH.

1. I heartly concur with Dr. Duff in his dissent and adopt the reasons on which it is based. I would add to them a statement of the principle which underlies the whole question at issue, as it does the Despatch of 1854,—which established Universities in India.

2. To have any appreciable or healthy effect on the masses even of the middle classes of native subjects, education must be carried on by effort which is at once independent and voluntary, must be conducted on a system which trains the people to help themselves, while their poverty or ignorant unwillingness is corrected by State aid as in England, and their inexperience is guided by Government inspection and control.

3. Thus only will education in India become a healthy plant, full of vital and growing energy, instead of a sickly hot-house flower, as at present, which would perish if left to itself. A University College such as the Despatch contemplated, as the Sub-Committee of the Syndicate recommended, and as Dr. Duff above describes, is the representative, and the natural consequence of this principle.

GEORGE SMITH.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME BY MR. AITCHISON.

I labour under the disadvantage of not having heard the earlier discussions on this question, which took place before the date of my appointment to be a member of the Senate. But having studied the report of the Sub-Committee, on the reasons which induced the majority of the members of the Faculty of Arts to vote against the creation of certain Professorships in the University, and having been present at the meeting of the Faculty, on the 16th April, at which that report was adopted, I desire to express my concurrence in the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th paras. of Dr. Duff's minute.

The principle, that the University should eventually become a teaching, as well as an examining body, was laid down in the Education Despatch of 1854, and the soundness of the principle is, in my humble opinion, clear. If acted on, the result must be the attainment of a higher standard of education than that attainable in private or Presidency Schools or Colleges.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Member of the Faculty of Arts.

DISSENT FROM THE SAME BY MR. MCCRINDLE.

I hereby beg to signify that I entirely concur with Dr. Duff in his dissent from the findings of the Minute, adopted by the majority of the Faculty of Arts at its meeting held on the 16th of April last, and that I do so on the grounds which he has set forth.

J. W. MCCRINDLE,
Member of the Faculty of Arts.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
JOHN H. PRATT,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 3.

The 17th April.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
BABOO PROSONO COOMAR TAGORE.
J. GOODEVE, ESQ.
J. MACPHERSON, ESQ.

1. The Minutes of the last meeting (which had not been confirmed owing to the death of the late Vice-Chancellor and President of the Faculty of Law) were read and confirmed.

2. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President for the coming year.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Cowie be elected.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
C. J. ERSKINE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 16.

The 26th April.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
REV. A. DUFF, D.D., LL.D.
THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON PRATT.
J. MACPHERSON, ESQ., M. D.
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ.

Read the following letters from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the address of the Registrar.

"No. 1792, dated the 8th April, 1862.

"I am directed to state, for the information of the Syndicate and Senate of the University of Calcutta, that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine to be Vice-Chancellor of the University in succession to the late Hon'ble W. Ritchie."

"No. 1543, dated the 20th March, 1862.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 188, dated the 7th instant, in which, by direction of the

Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, you submit an application for an increase of Rupees 200 a month to the salary of the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

2. "In reply I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council is not satisfied of the necessity for this increase in the expense of the fixed establishment of the University.

3. "The Registrar is appointed for two years only, and, though at the end of that term he may be re-appointed, His Excellency in Council thinks it would be contrary to the spirit of the Bye laws of the University to increase the salary of its Registrar, as an inducement to him to retain the office longer than the two years for which he is appointed.

4. "The Governor-General in Council is aware that the duties and business of the Registrar have increased, and that they are at certain times of the year heavy; but taking the whole year round, it is believed that they do not occupy more than a small portion of the time of the incumbent.

5. "Regarding the office as an adjunct to other employment, the Governor-General in Council considers that the present salary is sufficiently remunerative to secure the services of an efficient and well qualified person."

ORDERED :—

That these letters be recorded.

2. Read the following reports from the Board of Examiners in Medicine on the result of the late Examinations.

We have the honor to report for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate that the second Examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery for the present year has been conducted in strict accordance with the regulations.

2. Seventeen candidates were examined of whom 7, named below, have passed, two in the first and five in the second division.

First division.

Nittanundo Nundy.
E. L. Koch.

Second division.

Kamickhye Nath Acharjee.
Muny Lall Dutt.
Kally Coomar Mitter.
Nundo Lall Dhole.
Shumbo Chunder Gupto.

3. The two candidates who passed in the first division were re-examined for Honors by Dr. Webb and Dr. Payne and have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to University Scholarships in the subjects stated opposite to their names.

E. L. Koch in Surgery.
Nittanundo Nundy in Medicine.

4. The question papers and the marks gained by each candidate are hereto appended.

(Signed) J. MACPHERSON, *President.*
S. B. PARTRIDGE,
F. N. MACNAMARA,
T. ANDERSON,
A. J. PAYNE,
A. WEBB,
W. CROZIER, } *Members.*

We have the honor to report, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, that the First Examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery for the present year, has been conducted in strict accordance with the regulations.

2. Thirty-three candidates were examined, of whom 18 named below have passed, three in the first and fifteen in the second division.

First division.

Chunder Mohun Ghose.
Baney Madub Bose.
Doyal Chunder Shome.

Second division.

Nilmadub Bhuṭṭacharjee.
Parbutty Churn Ghose.
Greesh Chunder Mitter, 2d.
Kristo Dhone Ghose.
Soorjee Narain Singh.
Hera Lall Ghose.
Kishory Mohun Sen.
Nobogopal Roy.
Shama Churn Mozumdar.
Greesh Chunder Dutt.
Shama Churn Lahory.
Nobin Chunder Laha.
Nundo Lall Ghose.
Deno Nath Bose.
Judoo Nath Ghose, 2d.

3. The undermentioned candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to University Scholarships in the subjects stated opposite to their names.

Chunder Mohun Ghose, ... In Anatomy.
Baney Madub Bose,..... Materia Medica.
Doyal Chunder Shome, ... Chemistry.

4. The question papers and the marks gained by each candidate are hereto appended.

(Signed) J. MACPHERSON, *President.*
S. B. PARTRIDGE,
F. N. MACNAMARA,
T. ANDERSON,
A. J. PAYNE,
A. WEBB.
W. CROZIER.
} *Members.*

ORDERED:—

That the result of the Examinations as reported by the Boards of Examiners be notified.

5. Read an application, accompanied by a certificate signed

by the Bishop of Calcutta and Dr. Duff, and other documents required by the regulations for the affiliation of Joy Narain's College at Benares.

ORDERED :—

That the institution be affiliated accordingly.

Read the following letter from the Head Master of St. Thomas' Collegiate School, Colombo to the address of the Registrar.

February 17*th*, 1862.

My object in writing to you is to request permission to hold in St. Thomas' College an examination for Entrance into the Calcutta University in December, 1862, and also the subsequent University Examinations which may be held at a distance from Calcutta. In the event of this permission being granted I must request you, Sir, to forward me the requisite forms and instructions. Whatever fees are required will of course be duly sent, through the Oriental Bank or otherwise, as you may direct.

Should a more formal application be necessary, I should be obliged if you would instruct me as to its nature.

The Principal of Bishop's College or the Rev. F. Vallings, S. P. G., will, I have no doubt, give information, if required, respecting the Institution to which I belong. The Bishop of Colombo is its visitor. The Cathedral of the Diocese is its College Chapel.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Dart be informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate regret they are unable to meet his wishes; that as a matter of convenience all University Examinations at the same station are held in one building; that the building at present used for this purpose at Colombo is Queen's College, and that it is hoped and believed that the students of other Colleges and Schools in the neighbourhood may, without much inconvenience, attend at the same place.

4. Read a letter from the head Pundit of the Hindu School to the address of Mr. Sutcliffe in which the writer takes exception to one of the Bengali works appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1863, as ungrammatical and unsuited for the purposes of education.

RESOLVED :—

That the letter be referred to the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts, appointed to select subjects of Examination in languages for the year 1864, and that the Sub-Committee be requested to report upon the reference after obtaining, if they deem it necessary, the opinions of any members of the Senate or other approved Scholars whose judgments are believed to carry weight.

The following contingent bills were passed :—

To Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co., for a fire proof iron safe, ... Rs.	295	0	0
,, Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., for hire of chairs @ 2 a dozen per day, ...	133	10	9
,, Mr. Lewis for printing, ...	32	8	0
,, Messrs. Bundo & Co., for ditto, ...	15	0	0
,, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., for books and sundries, ...	98	8	0
,, Mr. Robert Brown for the use of the Town Hall on two occasions, ...	80	0	0
,, Messrs. Lepage & Co., for books, ...	3	12	0
,, Englishman Press for advertisement, ...	24	0	0
,, Hurkaru Press for ditto, ...	11	4	0
,, Friend of India for ditto, ...	2	8	0
,, Probhaker Press for ditto, ...	5	8	0
,, for unpaid contingencies incurred in the office in March, 1860, ...	25	8	0
,, A. G. Roussac for a copy of Directory of 1862, ...	12	0	0
,, Government Telegraph Office, ...	13	8	6
,, Post Office, ...	0	12	0

To Commissioner of Police for services of constables on the 2nd April, ...	Rs.	12	0	0
„ for contingencies incurred in the office, ...		19	2	6
Total,...		784	9	9

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
C. J. ERSKINE,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

No. 3.

The 30th April.

Present:—

LT.-COL. STRACHEY.
W. S. ATKINSON, ESQ.
H. SCOTT SMITH, ESQ.

The Faculty proceeded to elect a representative in the Syndicate in the room of Major Warrand.

RESOLVED:—

That Col. Strachey be elected.

H. SCOTT SMITH,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
R. STRACHEY, LT.-CL.
Chairman.

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